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In Unison

Photo: B. F. Ferreira

Iran: The Bastion Of India

(See Page 3)

SHORT STORY BY AAMIR ALI

Love's Little Ironies

TRAGEDY OF A ROMANCE THAT DID NOT-FAIL!

It was a Sunday morning, and I wanted to take my ease in my own house, just like any other God-fearing man would like to do on a Sunday morning. Unfortunately, my wife was in one of her nagging moods. Now, if your wife won't let you be in peace inside the house, then the logical thing is go outside. So I did the logical thing, and went and sat on the steps.

Clouds drifted here and there, the little birds were chirping all over the show, the grass grew greenly, the flowers flowered in their appointed places, and all was well with the world.

Well, you know how it is on a Sunday morning. You have a leisurely breakfast, and you find you have nothing particular to do except keep out of your wife's way. You sit and begin to think of one thing and another, and you worry a bit about your increasing bald patch, and your increasing paunch, and your thoughts inevitably go back to your youth, when your head was a mass of glossy black hair, and your waist was positively svelte, if thats the word I mean, and thus you fall to musing on any little romantic episode that might have brightened your earlier life. So it was with me. I'm fairly lucky, of course,in that I have quite a good edition of a romantic story to look back upon. A real full-blooded romance, you might call it, if you wanted to. Everytime I am in a reminiscent mood I fish it up from the archives of my memory and study it.

My wife, for obvious reasons doesn't like me to reminisce in this fashion. If she catches me musing these sweetest saddest thoughts of mine, she must needs come and interfere and scold. Jealousy, thy name is woman, said the poet, and I know which woman he meant. She wants me to think of her, not of the sweetheart of my youth. But my wife is fat like me, and she has a tongue that could burn the leg hind of a donkey—probably both its legs if the animal didn't look nippy. So I think of this very romantic episode of mine, and sigh for the things that are not.

But I'll tell you all about it. Right from the beginning. It all began when I was waiting for a tram. Stately old horse trams we had in those good old days. I was standing there despondently, because I'd been waiting for nearly half an hour (surprisingly like modern times, what?) and I felt sure that a horse must have broken down somewhere; and I knew that even after they'd repaired the horse, I had nothing better than a despondent evening to look forward to. And then, all of a sudden, like a sudden perfume-laden zephyr that sweeps down the cedar covered hillsides of Lebanon, I was aware of an angelic presence. I didn't see her at first. I merely felt electric vibrations in the air. I tingled and turned. There she was, a delicate little thing in red sari, with the most beautiful face it is possible to imagine. Even now I can see her clearly but I realise how futile it is to try and describe her. She was stunning. She stunned me. I was stunned.

You know how it is. You see a girl like that and something begins to wobble inside you. You feel you've been walloped, and then left limp and unsteady. Your supports, if any, give way, and your muscles, such as they are, turn to water, and what not. If you had a seismograph, or whatever those earthquake-recording things are called, inside you, it would probably record, 'Heavy tremors in left side of thorax. Long duration, and steadily advancing northwards and possibly westwards.' Well, thats how it was with me. In a flash I shed my despondency; I felt elated, I could have jumped at the stars, or dived into the bowels of the earth at one mere twitch of her delicate little eyebrows. I wanted to take off my coat and spread it before her with a bow and a flourish, so that she might walk on it instead of on the dirty ground,—and then I could have treasured the coat eternally. I wanted to lie down and let her walk on me,—and then I could have treasured myself eternally. I wanted... Well, I wanted a lot of things, you understand, but lets get on with the story.

Everything changes, nothing abides, as even philosophers have managed to discover, and so after a few moments of this elevated elation, there came the deflation, and the despondency returned twenty fold or perhaps even more-than-that-fold. Its so long ago, I cant be very exact about these details. Here is the most beautiful girl in the world, I thought to myself. I am looking her. But soon the horse will be repaired, the tram will come, we will sit in it, she will get off somewhere or the other, and I will never, never see her again. I dont even know her address, or her telephone number, (I know there weren't any telephones then, but you get the idea) and as for her name, why, I dont know that either. Ah, the bitterness of life, I said bitterly. That we should pass each other like ships in the night never to see each other again, and I be left to mourn my whole life for her.

Well, the tram came along. She got in, and I got in. She sat down, and I sat down. I chose a place from where I could watch her every movement. The tram clip-clopped off, and I watched her avidly, for she might get off at any moment, and be lost to me for ever. But she didnt get off in a hurry. And then my stop came, and as I got up reluctantly, my heart jumped lithely up, and banged hard against the back of my incisors, for she had risen too.

Now I wasnt exactly going to my despondent home just then, you understand. I intended to look up my old friend M for a moment, before homeward wending my weary way. A cheery old soul is M. He used to live in one of those houses in.... but its all changed now. Thats why I got off at that stop; otherwise, of course, I would have had to get off two stops earlier. She got off in front of me, and began walking with quick, delicate steps. I followed. Well, when I saw her go up to old M's door and ring the bell—well you could have knocked me over with a feather, if I hadnt been leaning against a lamp-post. That blighter M, I thought. But it's a piece of luck for me. The gods are kind, and my heart beat like a metronome gone mad.

The moment she had entered, I emerged from behind the lamp-post, and went up to the door. M answered my ring in person. "Who," I began without waiting for any formalities, "Who is that angel who has just come into your house? And dont try to lie, because I've been following her, I saw her come in."

M burst out laughing. "Why", he said, "Thats damn funny. She's my cousin. But you best mind your step, for she's more or less engaged and her fiance is a tough egg."

But I was in no mood to be put off by eggs, however tough. So I forced old M to take me in and do the honours, and I positively trembled, as she stretched out her hand to me. I thought I would drop through the floor, but luckily there was a chair in the way, and held me up, just as I was about to disappear.

What a time that was! If there was a heaven on earth, it was certainly that. I could, if I wanted, tell you all the details of how our love grew, weaning her gently away from that bear of a fiance of hers. She wasnt exactly engaged to that bear, but you know how it is when there is more or less a definite understanding and all that.

Well, that old bear didnt like it at all, I can tell you, but I took good care to keep out of his way, for I hate unpleasantness of all kinds. Anyone with half an eye could have seen that she and I were made for each other. What ecstasy I felt when she let me hold her hand for the first time; and that time we..... But thats enough. Such memories are sacred.

Well, well, so the days fled by peacefully enough, until at last things came to a head. A bit of a crisis, one might call it. It was, of course, all the fault of that old bear. If he had had the slightest sense or decency, he would have realised that the game was up, and he would have made his way decently over the horizon to disappear for ever. Instead, he jolly well remained in the vicinity, prowling about for my blood, and swearing that he would disembowel me and god-knows-what-else-me. I didnt give him a chance, of course, until one day I accidentally went to see her at the wrong time, and found the bear there. It was too late to withdraw, and so I had to put on the best face I could muster for the occasion.

"Oh, so you're the little snake in the grass, who's been coming here behind my back," he hissed at me through his teeth. There we were, staring at each other, while the fair lady looked on. Melodramatic? With a vengeance, and I have no taste for melodrama. I realised that matters had reached a crisis and I must either swim or sink. There could be no half way house. I determined to put on a brave show, for *she* was watching it all. So I pretended not to hear him, and asked her how she was and hoped she was quite well. She didnt have time to reply because the bear came up to me and caught me by the sleeve, and spun me round to face him. He thrust his horrid face right into mine, and hissed at me, "You little viper!" He had a square face, with a nose that stuck out from the bridge, and then descended perpendicularly. It was a pretty good imitation of a granite cliff, and well disguised for a nose. With great presence of mind I forbore from being violent. I shook my arm free and brushed the sleeve of my coat with the other hand, and said calmly and with great dignity, "Kindly unhand me. I dont know you—and dont wish to." "Oh, you dont," he growled, "You soon will. Now get out of here, you snivelling little rabbit, before I catch you by the seat of your pants and the scruff of your neck and sling you out."

I moved haughtily away from him, and said boldly, "I am not in the habit of conversing with men like you." He was about to put his threat into execution, when she stood up and came in between us. "Stop," she said, "Stop! My guests will not be insulted in my own house." If I had had any strength left, I would have interrupted the proceedings with loud cheers at this juncture.

Well, that did it, and just in time, for my courage was all but, completely gone, and if he hadnt still been holding my arm I would have trickled down to the floor. As it was I had achieved victory with honour.

That was the turning point in my love's progress. She made it clear to the bear that if there was a man in her life, it wasn't he. The bear ground his teeth, making noises like an unoiled garden gate, and went away, presumably to the Himalayas to soothe his broken heart. This major obstacle cleared, my path was smooth now.

And that was the end of my romance you see, I married that girl.

A burly fellow left a note pinned to his expensive hat in a restaurant while he made a telephone call: "This hat belongs to a champion fighter, and I'm coming back."

When he returned the hat had gone. In its place was another note: "The hat was taken by a champion runner—and I'm not coming back!

*

"I understand you refuse to pay for the 272 telephone calls with which we have charged you?" said the representative of the telephone company.

"Yes."

"But, sir, what is your complaint?"

"I haven't a telephone."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
ZOOS DEPRESS ME! IT'S SO SAD TO SEE ALL THOSE GORGEOUS FURS PRACTICALLY GOING TO WASTE!
D FOX
GLADYS PARKER
10-18

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IRAN: BASTION OF INDIA

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Iran has been an international hot-spot for a number of years now. It is not only oil which is behind the headlines. Iran has been also the crossroads of Asia. Lord Curzon called it long ago "the strategic frontier of the British Empire" Russia has also her eyes on Iran since the Czarist days—now more than ever!

To India, on the eve of her own freedom, the future of Iran is of the utmost importance. She has served as a jumping ground and a buffer. She should also be our friendly neighbour and bastion. As this penetrating article shows, a strong and independent Iran is vital for India's own safety and security.

(In "Free World")

Iran is "the strategic frontier of British Empire." She and her smaller neighbours form the only bridge from Europe to India and so are chessmen in "a game for domination of the world." Since Russia is "a positive menace to the Indian Empire," Iran has assumed strategic importance "which is indisputably great when it is remembered that closely pressing upon Persia (Iran) and upon Afghanistan is the ever-growing momentum of a power whose interests in Asia are not always in accord with our own."

So wrote Lord Curzon at the end of the 19th Century. He said that without India "the British Empire could not exist. The possession of India is the inalienable badge of sovereignty in the Eastern Hemisphere. Since India was known its masters have been lords of half the world."

These beliefs have governed British statesmen since England first gained dominion in India. They played a little-appreciated part in the recen "Iranian Crisis."

Iran—Road To India

From time immemorial the great invasions have come across Iran, for India is enclosed by a ring of mountains, among them the loftiest in the world, which circle from Burma to Iran. The strategy of the ancient conquerors still holds for a mechanized army. The mountains must be flanked by a route through Iran, where railroads, highways and ports on the Caspian provide means of supply, as do the fertile fields of Khorasan. The Russian paper "New Times" put it candidly in 1888. "The exclusive influence of Russia" must be achieved in Khorasan because, it said, "in the event of military operations against India, Khorasan will from the provisioning base for our operations further on."

An attack on India across the plains of Iran has almost countless precedents. Darius and Alexander set the pattern for the conquerors of centuries to come. Mark Antony, Crassus and Trajan failed, but many rulers within modern Iran succeeded in penetrating the Punjab. Mahmud made seventeen separate invasions, and Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and countless others led barbaric hordes down through the Khyber Pass to plunder the fabulous Hindu temples. Nadir Shah was enthusiastically estimated to have carried back half a billon dollars worth of gems and gold to his treasuries in Iran.

The countries of Europe—France, Britain, Holland, Portugal—attempted to monopolize India's trade through penetration from the coast. They were not the only countries which eyed India in the 18th Century. In 1722 Peter the Great sent 22,000 men down the Volga to protect Iran from the Afghans, according to his proclamation.

Peter's Will

The "Will" of Peter, however, throws a different light on the Russian motives. Reputedly drawn up shortly before the Iranian campaign hastened his death, the "Will" tells Peter's successors how they can fulfill Russia's destiny to dominate Europe: "Approach as near as possible to Constantinople and India. Whoever governs there will be the true sovereign of the world. Consequently incite continual wars, not only in Turkey but in Iran... and in the decadence of Iran penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf; reestablish if it be possible the ancient commerce with the Levant; advance as far as India, which is the depot of the world. Arrived at this point we shall no longer have need of England's gold."

Napoleon's Ambitions

There seems to have been no conquerer of modern history who did not dream of India. Napoleon longed to surpass the apex of Alexander's conquests. If Alexander's army suffered, "he said, "it was because it was not properly equipped." Napoleon planned to use 50,000 camels, 10,000 horses, 1,500 mules and overa hundred pieces of artillery. The main body of 60,000 men was to join a force of 8,000 brought by sea at a point near the Indian-Iranian border.

This giant scheme was abandoned because of his loss of sea power, but after he gave up a direct invasion of England for the same reason, Napoleon began to think that the invasion of India was the only way he could ruin England. He persuaded the mentally unbalanced Czar Paul to send his Cossacks toward India, but that fantastic venture collapsed and Napoleon negotiated a treaty with Iran in which the latter not only permitted him to use Iran as a base for the invasion of India, but agreed to join in the operation. A French general and seventy officers and non-coms hastened to Teheran to teach the Iranian army Napoleonic techniques.

British diplomacy triumphed in the end, but the incident served to strengthen British belief in the importance of Iran.

19th Century Rivalry

During the 19th Century Anglo-Russian rivalry manifested itself in the Afghan Wars. The Governor-General of India wrote that "the welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should, in the present crisis of affairs, have a decidedly friendly power on our frontiers; and that we should have an ally who is interested in resisting aggression and establishing tranquillity, in place of a chief seeking to indemnify himself with those whose schemes of aggrandizement and conquest are not to be denied." This policy, so clearly stated in 1838, has been applied in Iran and Afghanistan up until the present time.

At end of the year Lord Palmerston, through his embassy in St. Petersburg, detailed the forms of alleged Russian interference in the internal affairs of Iran and asked if the actions of the Russian ambassador at Teheran and the Russian agents in Afghanistan indicated a change in Russia's declared policy of non-interference. St. Petersburg thereupon disclaimed any designs on India, withdrew the agents and changed the ambassador at Teheran.

Meanwhile the British troops that had marched into Afghanistan to put a pro-British ruler on the throne suffered a disaster which in percentages dwarfed Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. Virtually the entire army of four thousand, with another twelve thousand camp followers, perished in the midwinter snows of the northwest passes. Only one man got through into India.

Iran itself had been extending her influence into Afghanistan and to teach her a lesson a British naval squadron sailed up the Tigris-Euphrates delta in 1857 and shelled the Iranian port of Mohammerah. Likewise Lieutenant General Sir James Outram conducted a land campaign into the country from the Persian Gulf.

The heirs of Peter the Great continued their infiltration toward India. In 1878 British armies again marched through the Khyber Pass to put down Afghan tribes whom they said had been stirred up by Russian agents. Finally it was agreed that an Anglo-Russian commission would delimit the border of Russia and Afghanistan. During the negotiations "aggressive Afghan concentrations" were reported by Russian sources; and then suddenly Russian troops drove the Afghans out of an area below Merv coveted by St. Petersburg. What London wits had termed "Mervousness" became a serious crisis. Gladstone felt that England could let Russia come no nearer to India; he mobilized the reserves and asked Parliament for emergency military appropriations. War between England and Russia came close.

Despite periodic agreements between the two countries concerning Iran, Britain never felt safe. The Russians had begun to show an interest in the Persian Gulf. Small Russian ships were seen along the coast and then it was announced that Russian engineers had surveyed Hormuz Island, controlling the entrance to the Gulf, and that it was to be a Russian coaling station.

The British complained as well of Russian pressure on Iran. "Whenever Russia desires to enforce with peculiar emphasis some diplomatic demands at Teheran," said Lord Curzon, "a mere enumeration of the Russian garrisons within a few hundred miles of the Persian capital is enough to set the Council of Ministers quaking." British pressure on Teheran was itself not negligible; it endeavoured to match Russian pressure.

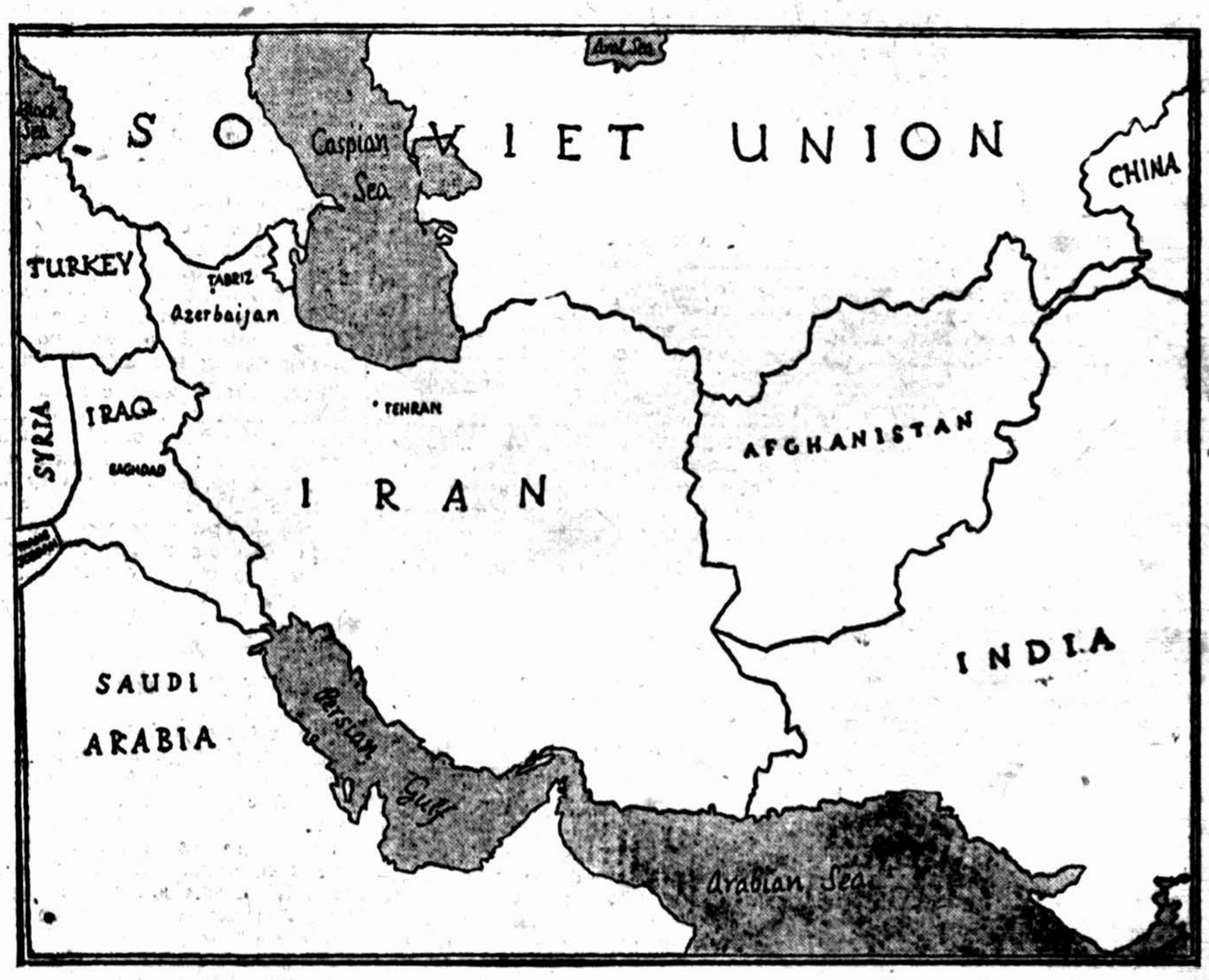
Russian activity was not confined to Iran, the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. The hinterland regions of Turkestan were being absorbed into Russia proper, and it was rumoured that she had persuaded China to cede her Tibet. Her motive, at least in part, is shown in the instructions St. Petersburg gave to the Russian ambassador in London, who was advised in 1884 that the only way Russia could reply to England's Continental alliance was to threaten India.

A 20th Century Pawn

Germany looked upon Russia as a potential weapon against England via India. Early in the jockeying for position that preceded the first world war a military alliance was signed between the Kaiser and Czar which Von Bullow, strong man of Germany, interpreted as committing Russia to an attack on India in case of a German War with England. In a bitter argument as to the actual wording of the alliance Von Bulow threatened to resign because, he said, he believed an attack on India was the only way Russia could be of any use to Germany. Russia, however, was too weak after her defeat by Japan to openly oppose England and the Czar withdrew from the alliance.

England took advantage of her stronger position vis a vis Russia. In the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 northern Iran was conceded as a Russian sphere of exploitation, but all the areas where Russia threatened India—southern

(Continued On Page 6)



America's Part In India Famine Relief

By Ellen Watumull

The author of this article, who is the Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the Watumull Foundation, sums up here the various efforts made by American agencies to send food to India.

Though the relief provided falls too short of India's pressing needs, we must bear in mind, says Mrs. Watumull, that the United States has borne and is continuing to bear the brunt of the feeding of Europe and China.

Due to the recent disappointment caused by the failure of the Food Allocation Board to set aside and ship to India 1,400,000 tons of food as originally reported from the United States, there is much bitterness and a widespread feeling that the United States is indifferent to the present famine in India. This is far from true. Because India has no one in the United States fully representative of the people of India, there is no strong voice speaking for the millions who are starving and because of the enormous demands from and need of the war devastated countries of Europe, the great storehouses of food in the United States are swiftly emplying in the direction of Europe and, until recently, China.

A Timely Corrective

To correct the belief that nothing is being done in the United States for India, it is important that some unofficial report be made. There is widespread interest in India and much is being done throughout the country to help and alleviate the famine.

There is, first of all the India Famine Relief Committee of which Pearl Buck is Chairman, and to which many prominent Americans including Albert Einstein; Marshall Field, Louis Ficher, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rufus M. Jones, Philip Murray, Summer Welles, Walter White, Gardner Cowles, Jr. William Green, Donald M. Nelson, and others belong, and whose main work consists in acquainting the American public with famine conditions in India, and in the attempt to secure suitable food allocations from the Food Control Board. A small Committee from this group has recently flown to India to get first hand information of the needs there. When they return they will be able to present a powerful plea to the government and the Food Allocation Board for shipments to India.

"Friends' Are Active

The American Friends Service Committee, which did such splendid work during the Bengal Famine of 1943 is actively campaigning throughout the United States, raising funds to maintain forty workers in the Indian Field, twenty Indian, ten British and ten American Friends, distributing the food they are able to purchase in the open market. They have recently purchased, for dollars 1,212,000,00, in the United States 1500 tons of dried whole milk, which is being shipped to India at the rate of 500 tons a month, enough to provide 80,000,000 serving of milk for 1,000,000 children for three months. As soon as the Indian government gives them more funds they will double and even treble this initial order, and hope to buy tons of grain, in addition. This is aside from any allocation of food by the Food Control Board, which is an international organization.

Mr. Eric Johnson, of the Service Committee, has worked tirelessly all over the country, speaking, interviewing individuals, initiating benefit programmes and raising funds for the Committee work.

To support the work of the Friends (Quakers), Indian student groups throughout the United States are giving benefit programmes, the American Wives of India in Los Angeles, (Mrs. Husain Nasri, Chairman) recently gave a private benefit raising about dollars 1,000,00 in an evening. The Indians residing in San Francisco are actively campaigning for funds in that area for the Friends programme, having sent out about 3,000 letters recently. A benefit given on June 24th by the Indian students at the University of Michigan brought in over dollars, 800,00. This work multiplied all over the United States is creating tremendous interest in India's plight.

The Ramkrishna Mission is soliciting funds by letter to sustain their relief work in India, and to purchase food to ship. The Los Angeles area, in a very short time, has raised about dollars 3,000,00 and money will continue to pour in for a long time.

The caravan of the East and West with headquarters in the United States is also raising funds with which they are purchasing food, principally soya flour, dried milk and oatmeal. They have arranged to ship the food without transportation charges through the India Supply Mission, 25 Broadway, New York. Members of the Caravan Committee are Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mrs. Charles H. Goddard, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, and Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani.

The Christian Church Federations throughout the country are also raising funds for Famine Relief, with food to be distributed through the church representatives in India. Their campaign has taken the form of *Rice-for-India Sundays* in the various churches.

Voice Of India's Plea

In the June issue of the *Voice of India* published in Washington, D.C., an appeal was made to the American people to pledge themselves not to eat or serve rice for a year, and also to ship personal food packages to Congress House, Bombay, for distribution. Although, eleven pound packages are individually small, they can provide an enormous amount of food if enough Americans will do this. Their appeal was for rice, split peas (dahl) and dried milk. Thousands of Americans are shipping food packages to Europe, and did so throughout the war, so they are familiar with this form of relief.

While these programmes together may provide only a small fraction of India,s needs, the people of India must bear in mind that the United States has borne and is continuing to bear the brunt of the feeding of Europe and China. Americans, no doubt, continue to be the best-fed people in the world, but it is due, now, to the enormous quantities of fruits, vegetables, potatoes, eggs and milk produced in the country. It is becoming increasingly difficult to purchase bread, and flour is almost non-existent in American markets. Many bakeries throughout the country have closed for lack of flour, and mills shut down for lack of grain. Fats and oils have been so scarce throughout the war that their complete absence now is scarcely noticed. Sugar is still severely rationed, and American ingenuity has turned to honey, dextrose, corn syrup and other forms of sweetening. In spite of what seems to outsiders an indifference to human suffering, there is greater social consciousness in the United States than in any other country, and any apparent indifference is due simply to the fact that this country is giving aid on so vast a scale that some of it must, of necessity, be spread rather thin. *But help is on its way.*

TYRES THAT "RUN FOR EVER"

BY PAUL WEST

A chain in always only as strong as its weekest link and a car is only as good as its tyres. A puncture will bring the best of cars to a standstill. At least this was the case up to now, but the war—thanks to important inventions in Britain—has caused revolutionary changes in manufacture of rubber tyres. The time is coming when car-drivers will no longer experiesce the nightmare of a punctured tyre and will be spared much annoyance or perhaps something far more serious.

In order to dispel immediately any false and exaggerated ideas: unpuncturable pneumatic tyres have not yet been discovered. Pneumatic tyres will still puncture in the future if the driver has bad luck. What has been discovered is a tyre which even when punctured would not put the car out of action. Research on this problem was naturally also carried out before the war, but during the war the need of it became particularly acute when it came to making tyres "bullet-proof"; because pneumatic tyres became the Achilles heel of even the strongest armoured vehicle and threatened to turn mechanised warfare into a force.

Run-Flat Type

In the meantime it became evident that nothing in the world could prevent a bullet penetrating a pneumatic tyre. Therefore, technical research concentrated on eliminating the effects of damage to a tyre. The result was the invention of the "run-flat" or "R.F." tyre.

This tyre has the unique quality that it does not collapse on being punctured, but continues to support the vehicle enabling it to continue its journey. The secret of it was that the side walls and internal support of the tyre were strengthened. By this means it was possible to produce tyres capable of running a minimum of 50 miles after being damaged. Innumerable soldiers owe their lives to this invention or escaped being taken prisoner.

Another achievement was the equipping of pneumatic tyres with a spring-type bead-lock which prevented the vehicles becoming stuck in the shingle on the Normandy beaches in the case of a sharp stone damaging the tyres.

Furthermore, tyre technologists did not lose sight of the fact that the track of a tank had an average normal life of 3,000 miles. How could tyres be given the same length of life? This was the problem set before Britain's research workers and they solved it brilliantly and beyond all expectations.

Tyres were produced which would run deflated not merely for 50 miles like the R.F. ("run-flat") tyres but 14,500 miles. These distances were covered during test runs, and it was proved that the potential life of the tyres was in no way exhausted. and it was calculated that the life of these "Run for ever" or "R. E. F." tyres actually amounted to 30,000 miles.

Amazing Results

These results were amazing. The principle of the invention mainly consists in the fact that the inner tube was omitted. They are, therefore, a tubeless tyre which could not be punctured in the ordinary way.

Pneumatic tyres have two main enemies: ground that is too hard and ground that is too soft. The above-mentioned types of tyres are proof against the tricks of hard ground. To overcome soft ground the sand-tyre was created. Its development dates back to pre-war times.

The Egyptian Frontier Defence Force complained that they could not follow the camel-riding nercotic smugglers in cars fitted with ordinary pneumatic tyres as they stuck in the sand. Technicians got to work and studied the secret of the camel's foot which appeared to have no difficulty in negotiating the soft desert sand.

Several tests were carried out in Britain until at last a tyre was constructed the tread of which had three characteristics: it was wide and flexible and operated at a very low air pressure. These tyres were comparatively soft and pliable to the sand in cause of their narrower tread and contrast to ordinary tyres which, because of their narrower tread and hardness, bore down into the sand and stuck.

Basis Of Research

The vehicles belonging to the famous Long Range Desert Group of the British Eighth Army ran on sand tyres. A captured order from Rommel to his Commanders said: "For the reconnaissance, as indeed for every desere reconnaissance, only captured English trucks are to be employed since German trucks stick in the sand too often."

Future civil aircraft tyre production will benefit tremendously from wartime research, as every new type of aircraft also demands the production of a new type of tyre. In brief, the problems confronting tyre technologists were as follows: a large bomber tyre weighs 17 times as much as an ordinary labour car tyre and may require 45 times as much labour time to make it. The cubic content of its inner tube is as much as 78 times that of an average car tube.

Stratospheric influence on pneumatic tyres had to be tested. For this purpose huge refrigerators were built in which artificial stratospheric conditions were created. It is on this basis that peace-time research will now continue its work.

Laughter In The Press Gallery

Mr. Maurice Webb, a London journalist with a reputation as an authority in international affairs, is now a Member of Parliament, but for many years he sat in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons.

Recently, at the B.B.C. overseas microphone, he told of an amusing incident that took place in the House and involved the Press Gallery, most of the occupants of which suddenly burst into a roar of laughter—an unprecedented happening.

The explanation was simple. Some weeks before in the Press Gallery rest room, there had been a spirited debate round the dinner table, and one excited pressman had got up and shouted: "The capitalist system is crumbling and collapsing before our very eyes." This became a catchphrase in the Gallery. One reporter would say it to another on the least excuse.

One day, in the middle of a most important debate in the House, a Member suddenly got up and said those exact words: "The capitalist system is crumbling and collapsing before our very eyes"—and for the first time in British Parliamentary history the reporters in the Gallery forgot where they were.

Taha Hussain

Eyeless Doyen Of Egyptian Literature

Taha Hussain is a tall, slender man in his mid-fifties; his name stands for modern Egyptian literature as George Bernard Shaw or H. G. Wells would represent Britain or Thomas Mann, Germany.

His books are read all over the Arab world; some of them have been translated into English and French. He was one of the first Egyptians to apply scientific methods of analysis to Arabic literature; his daring innovations in the teaching and interpretation of the Arab classics involved him in a famous and vigorous fight with the Rector of the Azhar, the greatest Moslem university of the world. He has been Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Giza and defended its academic independence against all attacks of reaction; and as Director of general Culture and Acting Under-Secretary of State for Education he was largely responsible for the creation of the new Farouk I University at Alexandria of which he became Acting Rector.

A Near Miracle

This is a list of achievements and rewards which would be remarkable in any man—but in Taha Hussein's case they border on the miraculous. For he is blind, blind since early childhood and had to overcome the greatest handicap any scholar could face in his life.

He was born the son of a poor family. Blindness cut him off from his surroundings and his companions. Only gradually and with difficulty did he become aware of the world around him. But by means of imagination he more than made up for the lack of sight. He insisted that he should be sent to school; and like any other boy he took his share of work and play, success and humiliation. He learned the Koran by heart prodigiously early, only to forget it again at the crucial moment when his father surprised him with a test. But in the end his ambitions were realised and at the age of thirteen he was sent up to Cairo in an elder brother's charge to study at El-Azhar.

His Seeing Eye

The years he spent there and the years of his childhood are novingly and beautifully described in "An Egyptian Childhood" and "The Stream of Days" both of which were translated into English and French. A representative body of teachers chose him to study at the Sorbonne. The years he spent in France were especially happy for him: he absorbed Latin culture with avid thirst and here he found the girl he married. He calls her "my seeing eye", "my walking cane". How a blind Egyptian boy wooed and won his lovely lady makes one of the most beautiful love stories of our times—but it is one Taha Hussein has always refused to tell.

By Paul Tabori

From his quiet study, the blind man who was born in a peasant's hut guides modern Egyptian literature in which he is the most powerful figure, the dominant influence.

I met him in a cool, darkened room. He had none of the hesitations, the little uncertainties of the blind; he bent his head to exactly the right distance for the match which lit his cigarette; when he spoke, in melodious, perfectly phrased French, he kept his thin, ascetic face with the dark glasses shielding his eyes turned towards me though he could only sense where I was sitting. I asked him about the main trends of modern Egyptian literature.

Model Of Lucidity

"There are really two main schools —the classic and the modernistic," he explained in a careful, precise tone. "The classic goes back partly to the heyday of Moslem culture and partly finds its inspiration in nineteenth century French and English literature. These sub-directions are all clearly separated though sometimes they overlap. The modernistic style experiments with the use of living idiom—and though I must confess that I belong to the classical school, I find it extremely interesting. One of our eminent scientists, for instance, has recently published a work on medicine which is entirely written in this vulgar, I might say, street corner language. The effect is startling and very salutary—for it brings abstract ideas close to the average man and helps him to understand facts which in the past were wrapped in a mystical verbiage."

His own style is a model of lucidity and charm; yet it is intensely individual. It has less colour than sound in it; his blindness has become transmuted into a certain way of presentation that is wholly his own. Every sentence, every paragraph is carefully worked out, almost step by step, like a blind man's walk; but there is no uncertainty about it. Sometimes he sounds a little repetitions; but this is due to the rhythm of his thoughts which resembles the living, beating rhythm of the Bible or the Koran.

In Touch With West

He told me how anxious Arab writers are to keep in touch with their colleagues in the West.

"I have just accepted the chairmanship of a new publishing house", he told me, "whose main task it will be to provide an opportunity for our younger writers and at the same time publish translations of British, American, Canadian, Australian and European books. We hope to make available to the Arab world all the representative works of these great literatures. We are also starting a magazine in which we will regularly publish essays and short stories of foreign authors; and it is our plan to have the articles dealing with Arab life and letters translated into English and French regularly so that the West should have an idea of the spirit of the literary movements in our part of the world."

Period Piece

I asked him about his own forthcoming books. Taha Hussein is not only a novelist, historian and essayist of great power and sensitively; he is also a forceful political writer. He was the only man who dared to criticise some phases of Zaghloul Pasha's political career. They were friends; yet the blind author did not shrink from speaking out when all the country was behind Zaghloul. The controversy has died long ago; but the memory of his courage remained.

"I have finished two books", he told me. "One is about social justice—I would like to explain to my countrymen its exact meaning and its imputations; its application to our own particular problems. The other is a series of stories set in the times of the Khalif Hussein when Islamic democracy began to decline and the first autocrat arose in our history. Both should be out within a few months."

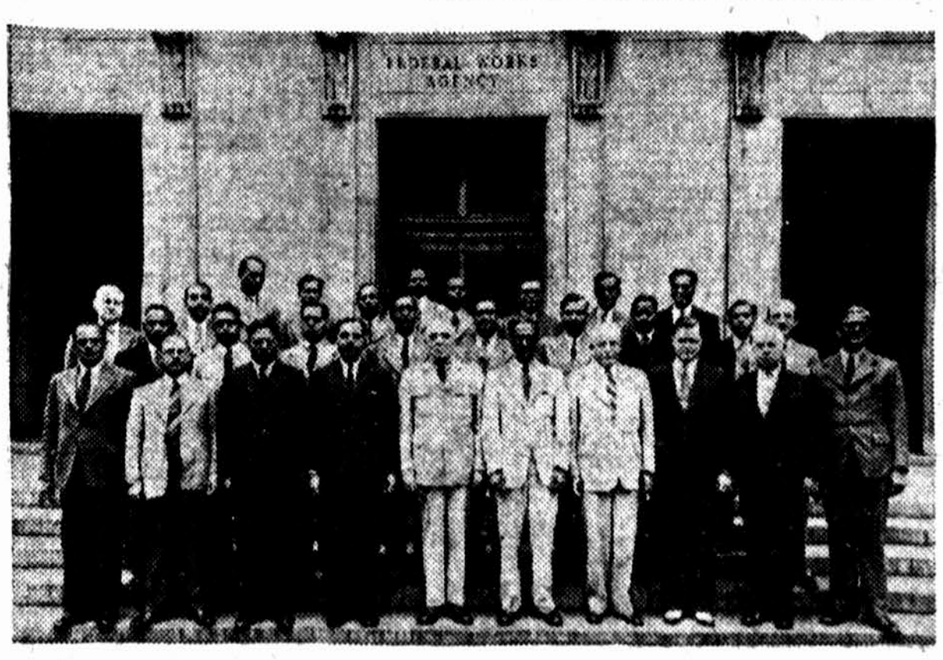
From his quiet study the blind man who was born in a peasant's hut guides modern Egyptian literature in which he is the most powerful figure, the dominant influence.

Soapless Soap For Britain's Housewives

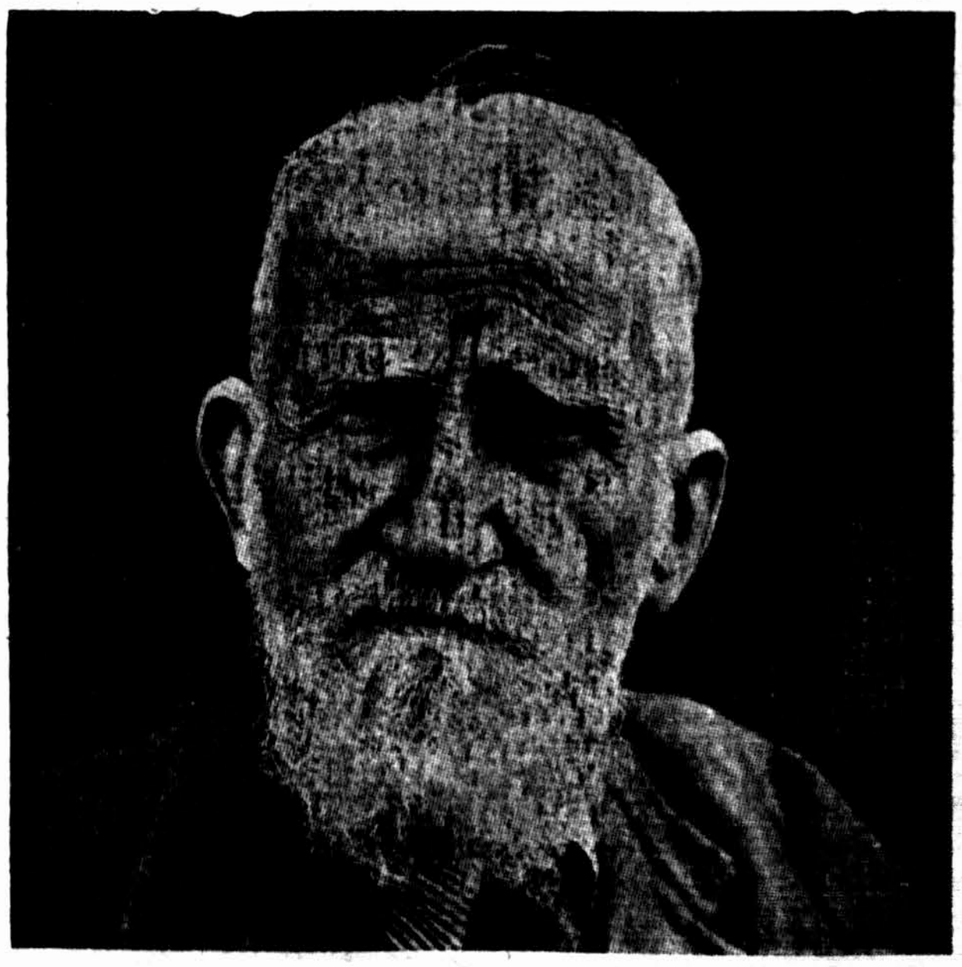
The British housewife has been hard hit by the further cuts in the soap ration, made necessary by the world scarcity of suitable oils and fats. But Science promises to come to her aid with new and improved types of "soapless soaps"—cleansers which do not include the edible oils used in ordinary soaps.

In a recent B.B.C. Radio Newsreel Mr. Alan Brinton told us something about these "soapless soaps". For centuries normal soaps have been made by boiling a suitable fat—either animal or vegetable oil—with an alkali such as caustic soda, but even now, he said, the exact way in which such soap cleanses baffles the scientists. They know that washing is divisible into three phases: first, a reduction in the surface tension of the water (in effect making the water more penetrating); second, the soap molecule has to worm its way in and out among the dirt and loosen it; third, the emulsion thus formed is carried away from the material by the water. Thus the soap molecule is rather like a whip with a lash that thrashes out dirt. But chemists, it appears, have produced other molecules with yet longer and more powerful lashes by the sulphonating of alcohols, and it is these that are the basis of most soapless soaps. The important factor is that these sulphonated alcohols can be made from vegetable or whale oils, they can come also from petroleum residues or as a by-product at the gas works. And of course, the less that edible oil is used for soap the more will be available for food uses. Other substitute washing powders contain a soda ash basis—again helping to save precious oils. But many housewives are puzzled because most soapless soaps give little or no lather, but the experts say that with most of these soaps lather makes little or no difference to the cleaning properties.

The British Ministry of Food has promised to do everything possible to encourage the development of these soap substitutes.



Twenty-two public works engineers from India, who are studying highway construction methods in U. S. They are to stay several weeks in Washington attending lectures on American highway construction etc. and participate in group conferences with U. S. officials. (See Page 24)



The latest portrait of George Bernard Shaw

IRAN: BASTION OF INDIA

Iran, Afghanistan and Tibet—were declared neutral or within the English sphere.

Meanwhile the newest European empire was looking down the avenue of conquerors. Germany's *Drang Nach Osten* had carried her to Baghdad. In a Potsdam Agreement—dated 1910, not 1945—Germany and Russia agreed jointly to extend the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway eastward to Teheran. This line was never built. After World War I England tried to negotiate both a railway and air line from Baghdad to Teheran and on to India, but she too failed; whereas the line the Russians had always wanted linking their "lake," the Caspian, with the Persian Gulf and world trade was built, though under strictly Iranian auspices. Thus Iran is literally the cross-roads of Eurasia. Russia seeks an outlet on the seas to the South and Britain seeks a route to India. The two highways cross at Teheran.

World War I

During World War I Germany's designs on India came dangerously close to fulfilment, and it can be argued that it was the courage of Russian troops in Iran which saved England's great colony. Germany's plan was, by means of agents, to organize the myriad malcontents in Iran and Afghanistan into a fifth column against the British and Russians; thus the way would be eased for the armies of her ally, Turkey, to march across Iran and through the Khyber Pass.

In 1915 and 1916 the Germans gained control of many of Iran's chief cities. A sizable portion of Iranian troops were taking orders from Berlin; British consular officials were murdered or imprisoned; German military missions were not only in Afghanistan, negotiating for the passage of Turkish armies, but had penetrated India itself. To try and intercept these agents Britain and Russia set up a patrol along a line not far from the borders of Afghanistan and India; but with small success.

Meanwhile the Turkish armies were on the march. Britain had been defeated by the Turks at the Dardanelles, in Palestine and in Iraq. Although the original English war plans had assigned defence of India to the Indian army, whose size and composition had been designed accordingly, Indian troops were being sent to the Western Front in great numbers, leaving India comparatively undefended. The Turks were advancing across Iran. An army of 16,000 in the North with 54 pieces of artillery was opposed by only 12,000 Russians with 19 guns. The Russians were finally able to hold the Turks at the mountains west of Teheran. Meanwhile Indian troops joined with Cossacks at Isfahan, several hundred miles below Teheran, to prevent the Turks from advancing further on the southern front.

The drive was stopped and the enemy began retiring toward Turkey. Matters in Iran seemed to be almost under control when the Russian G. I.'s heard about the Revolution back home and gave up the fight. The northern half of the front opposing the Turks and Germans suddenly dissolved and the route to India was open. In February, 1918, Britain's General Dunsterville set out from England to save India with a handful of men in forty automobiles. What was perhaps the first entirely "mechanized division" reached the Caspian harbour of Pahlevi, traditional port of entry (and exit) for Russian troops, only to find it in the hands of the Bolsheviks. But by rallying to his banner the Czarists and friendly native troops in Northern Iran, Dunsterville was able to stem the tide of Turks and Germans until reinforcements and finally the Armistice arrived. Some of the British troops penetrated Russia—a fact frequently recalled by the Russian press these days—but not in sufficient strength to get very far.

Dunsterville Mission

Dunsterville's obvious mission

(Continued from Page 3)

was to protect the approaches to India and British interests in southern Iran. By the start of the recent war German infiltration into Iran had almost equalled that of the Russians. At first, with Russia on their side, the Germans concentrated their forces in Europe. Amazing news reached London via Italian correspondents in Cairo, who reported that forty Russian Divisions were concentrating on the Afghan borders for an invasion of India through Iran and Afghanistan. The rumour was immediately discounted in London as a German-inspired attempt to suck English troops away from Europe. A few months later Molotov told the Supreme Soviet that a Russian plan to march on India was fantastic. "They are such obvious absurdities that one must completely lose his senses to believe such absurd lies."

After the invasion of the Soviet Union, Russia sent troops into Iran to protect her flank and forestall attacks by German agents on the great Russian oil fields near the border in Soviet Azerbaijan and the Turkmen Republic. Britain immediately moved in her own troops—even before their entry could be legalized—to help protect the supply line to Russia, to defend her own oil fields, and not least of all to avoid complete Soviet occupation up to the border of India.

Again the Germans came close—closer than we are inclined to remember. Rommel was ninety miles from the Nile delta in Egypt, whence Napoleon had planned to launch his greatest conquest. A German column, whose advance was only delayed by stubborn Russians at Stalingrad, was within three hundred miles of Azerbaijan and 1,200 of the Khyber Pass. In "Mein Kampf" Hitler had called India the "Keystone" of Britain's Empire. Since he, like Napoleon, had abandoned a direct invasion of England, the conquest of India was a logical alternative.

Up near the northwestern passes the Indian Army had been conducting manœuvres on an "unprecedented scale" with the dropping of paratroopers and other techniques of modern warfare. Japan's army was deep in Burma. German paratroopers were found hiding in the mountains of Iran which lie between India and the Anglo-Iranian oil fields.

Tide Turned

And then the tide was turned; the armies of Germany and Japan were gradually driven back to defeat; and the world has entered upon a period of intense post-war diplomacy. The simultaneous withdrawal of British and Russian troops from Iran, as provided in the Treaty of 1942, was designed not to protect the interests of Iran, but to prevent one or the other of the old rivals from lingering behind to put some sort of deal across. Russia lingered, but because of the U. N. interest in the matter, may not have gained all the influence in Iran that she wanted.

In this respect the oil question has been over-emphasized. True, there has been bitter rivalry in that field, but British objections to a Russian company along the lines of their Anglo-Iranian concession have been founded on their fear of Russia's deriving therefrom as great an influence in Iran as Britain once did. Thus the basic issue lies deeper than the matter of oil.

Present Situation

Iran seems even more strategic to Russia now than it did before the war. The Russians may rank it equal in importance with Turkey, which controls the entrance to the Black Sea. During the recent war had Turkey been an ally, our access to the great Russian ports on the Black Sea would have been denied by German bases in Greece and the Greek Islands. Our supplies to Russia would still have had to go via Iran, Greece and Turkey; the two nations controlling the Straits, are definitely not in the Russian camp. Between the mountains and the Turks lies only one path—through Iran.

The English, on the other hand, have not changed their old conviction that a Russian "Manchurian Railway" across Iran to a "Port Arthur" on the Persian Gulf would turn the line of land defenses upon which India counts for security. If Britain permitted Russia to gain a port on the Gulf, Curzon once said, "I should impeach the British minister, who was guilty of acquiescing in such a surrender, as a traitor to his country."

In the light of the panorama of the past and Britain's current plans for loosening the bonds of her empire, it is not surprising that she is extremely fearful of the slightest Russian move in Iran. England will certainly not be eager to withdraw if she feels Russian pressure will fill in where she moves out. If she casts loose India and tries to survive without the prop of Empire Preference, as seems to be the sincere intention of her leaders, the problem will only become one entirely for the Indian Government. Actually it has been considered partly so for many years. The expenses of the great establishment across the street from the Russian embassy in Teheran are borne equally by England and the Government of India. Cast loose from England, India will no longer be an Achilles heel to menace as a threat to the parent country; but she will still be rich. Treasure is no longer measured in gold and gems; but India is the sixth industrial country of the world today, and her friends predict that in not so many years she will be second only to the United States and Soviet Union.

The accumulation of these circumstances does not indicate that an invasion of Iran or India is likely. To Russia, Iran and Afghanistan are border states one of which provides her only non-arctic outlet to the world. The Russians have not abandoned their traditional attempts at penetration of Iran and Afghanistan. Their latest treaty with the latter has caused consternation in London, where it is reported that there are 600 Russians attached to the little embassy in the Afghan capital. Traditional British foreign policy, on the other hand, holds that British dominance in these states is essential to Empire defense.

Thus Iran remains a buffer. She has withstood many recent attempts at infiltration by both Britain and Russia. Her ministers still woo popularity by inveighing against foreign interference from any quarter; and on the strength of this nationalism perhaps she can stand on her own feet. Twice in the past fourteen years she has protested to a world body. In 1932 it was the British whom she accused of waving a big stick to prolong one-sided oil concessions in the South. The recent case before the Security Council had many points of similarity. Both were settled "out of court," although in 1932 the gains were all for Iran.

The strength of Iran suffers because her social and economic structure is antiquated. Her current growing pains augur well for the future, but she will have to depend on increasing strength and prestige of the United Nations to prevent competitive infiltration by the two great powers whom she separates.

POLAR BEARS MOVE SOUTH

STOCKHOLM (NANA)

Possibly with wanderlust, or may be they are heeding some such forebodings as are known to occur in the animal world, which may warn them of an impending catastrophe in their cold realm of icebergs and frozen arctic wastes, but, in any event, polar bears are leaving their habitat for warmer climes to the south.

The Swedish Government's lapp Commissioner, Olaf Anderson, interviewed by the Svenska Dagbladet at Killinge, has stated that polar bears have been seen roaming among the lichen-covered hills near lake Sitasjaure and around the mountain lakes of Stora Lulevatten their arrival is causing strong misgivings among the reindeer-driving nomad Lapps, who have appealed to the Swedish authorities for protection against the marauders.

Whether this is simply an eccentric summer jaunt on the part of the polar bears or, because their instinct warns them that the polar region is no longer a safe place to live and that their floes and Icebergs might soon melt under exploding Atomic bombs—that is, if current speculations among humans about a possible armed clash "across the Arctic" have been relayed to the animal world—the invading white giants seem to have definitely established a beachhead somewhere in the Scandinavian far north.

In Shade Of National Govt.?

JOBOCRACY FLOURISHES STILL IN DELHI

NEW DELHI.

Are servicemen playing ball by the members of the Interim Government or are they taking advantage of their ignorance? This is a question under discussion here.

It takes time to give up lifelong habits. The Servicemen are brougnt up in the tradition of files, red tape, rules, regulations and, above all, of the grand dispensation called jobocracy. Jobocracy is both an art and a science. It represents the triumph of self-interest or class interest over financial solvency. In fact, jobocracy has laid low all the strategy of the Finance Department. In the olden days, the Finance Department was a watchdog of the national solvency. It has now been reduced to the position of handmaid of jobocracy.

Several examples could be cited.

Gallivanting Vogue

The Government of India has decided to participate in the International Conference to discuss the American Charter for the expansion of world trade and employment. There will be series of conferences to prepare for the final Conference scheluled to take place in the spring of 1947. The first of these conferences will open in London on October 15. The Commerce Member recently announced that India will be represented at the London Conference by a delegation which will keep a watching brief for India. The delegation shall have no authoirty to commit India to any proposal discussed at this Conference.

The protagonists of the non-official delegations to International Conferences, have nominated an I.C.S. Officer, the Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department, to lead the delegation. The learned Joint Secretary will be accompanied by a team of eight persons, including three economists of All-India repute. The learned Joint Secretary has the reputation of speaking in a low and soft voice; and the Government having provided him with a brain trust, could just as well give him a couple of speakers to create the necessary impression at the International gathering of United Nations. Runners in cricket is a well-known phenomina but Runners in politics is an innovation of the "steel frame".

Surely, if the delegation were to keep a watching brief there were enough suitable Indians on the High Commissioner's staff in London to do the job much more efficiently, without wasting poor tax-payers money. Old habits die hard and the vogue of gallivanting over Europe and America at public expense still continues. The Congressmen in office are yet too green to understand how cases are prepared in the Secretariat.

Second Example

Frantic efforts are being made to justify the existence of employment exchanges, ever since this journal debunked that organisation. An unofficial note explained at length the cost of the organisation, the cost per head of the placed personnel and reasons why better results were not shown. This was followed by a broadcast talk and a news item that the Labour Member of the Government of India had visited the Delhi Employment Exchange.

The apologia, however did not explain how persons suddenly became more qualified and thereby were accorded skyhigh salaries over-night because the designation of their post was changed.

Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000!

I have previously cited the case of the Director-General, who from the rank of a Parliamentary Secretary in the Unionist Ministry in the Punjab has risen to his present post within three years. It is probably a pure incident that his salary has also gone up from Rs. three hundred to Rs. three thousand a month during the same period.

A professor lost his job in the Planning and Research Section of the Information Department, because the whole section was liquidated, thanks to the adverse vote of the Cenral Assembly. He was then getting Rs. 1,300. The Re-settlement Directorate re-employed him on Rs. 1,700 a month. Does the Labour Member know of these cases of profiteering in the services? The salary of Public Relations officer in the Directorate is Rs. 1,750 per month as compared to Rs. 1,100 paid to a similar officer in the Bureau of Press Information. The re-settlement Directorate will do well to publish a comprehensive statement, giving the qualifications and the present scale of salaries of its gazetted officers the salaries on which these officers were appointed for the first time in the Government of India and the salaries these officers earned before entering the Service of the Central Government.

From Our Special Correspondent

The servicemen are brought up in the traditions of red tape, rules, regulations and above all of the grand dispensation called jobocracy. Old habits die hard and the vogue persists even today.

Let the Nehru Government beware of the hide-bound, narrow-minded servicemen, whose policies and plans, if not checked and controlled, threatens to endanger the Union Centre Plan and thereby embroil this country in perpetual strife.

Jacob's Ladder?

The Re-settlement Directorate, however, is only a six months old infant. The fashion to give fantastic salaries was set in by the Supply Department. Its direct descendant, the Disposal Directorate is surpassing its parents in every way. One instance will illustrate my point. A retired Colonel was recently appointed in the Re-settlement Directorate on Rs. 1,750. The Disposals Directorate discovered that the Colonel was wasting his talents on humdrum business of finding employment for the released personnel of the Armed Forces. He was taken away on a modest salary of Rs. 2,250.

"Blessed are the job hunters, because they shall see gold". A similar statement by the Supply Department and its Disposals Directorate in respect of salaries of their personnel will demonstrate the huge racket, the Servicemen have indulged in, first on the plea of winning the war and now on the plea of planning the development of India. Why people on retiring list do not retire and those on deputation from Provinces or other departments are not reverted is not known.

Third Instance

It is proposed to construct a huge tank at Delhi, into which the waters of the River Jumna will be pumped. The tank will carry out experiments of the most vital importance. to navigation in general and to shipping industry in particular. Why a site just below the source of the River Jumna was not selected is not known. It would have at least obviated the necessity of pumping water into the tank. Of course, one disadvantage in such a site would have been that it would have been away from Delhi.

The report that the Taj Mahal was likely to be transported from Agra to Delhi is described here as "without foundation". There is no proposal either. at any rate for the present, to import platinum into India, bury it underground and dig it out as a part of India's industrial expansion.

No Earthly Reason

Jokes apart, is there any earthly reason to undertake this huge expenditure on the construction of an experimental tank in Delhi? Only seven years ago, the Government of India spent quite a large chunk of money in expanding the Poona Irrigation experimental station. This station is now being relegated to the position of number two station and the number one station is to be set up at Delhi.

Let me explain Delhi's position as far as its water supply is concerned. Delhi is situated on the left bank of the River Jumna and not on the right bank of the Ganges, as a brilliant Indian writer would make the American public believe. The Provience of Delhi is hemmed in between the provinces of the Punjab and the United Provinces, both of which have been objecting to Delhi drawing more water from the River Jumna "than was due to her". The Government of India had to appoint one Mr. Sud, a Punjab Engineer on special duty to prepare Delhi's case for adequate supply of water from Jumna.

Every year in summer. the water supply has to be curtailed because there is not sufficient water in Jumna Two years ago, the Government of India spent three lakhs of rupees to bring water from Hindan by cutting a channel to the river Jumna. Even this did not help matters and a proposal has been under examination for sometime to build a dam near Purana Kila in order to store sufficient water supply for Delhi. With this background, it will be evident how inadvisable it would be to construct this tank in Delhi.

Fourth Example

Revival of the Grow More Food Campaign is the fourth example. Under the recent decision of the Government of India, which has reversed its earlier decision, the Central Revenues have been pledged for three years to finance the Grow More Food Campaign. Ipso facto, the Government does not visualise the new Constitution to come into force before March 31, 1950.

This raises another important question, namely, how far the present Government can pledge the uncertain finances of the Union Centre. I may add that all planning done by the Linlithgow's Government was on the basis of the existing Central Government becoming stronger and powerful in all spheres of national activities. All development schemes, therefore, carry with them a major element of central expenditure. The Union Centre Plan had temporarily upset the apple cart of these planners. They, however, promptly recovered their balance and o department to-day is bothered with the economic and financial consequences of the Union Centre Plan. Everyone is planning to prove that his department is essential, at least for co-ordination purposes. On that assumption conferences are called and decisions reached to pledge the finances of the Union Centre.

Planning Without Respite

It is true that the Government cannot stand still and that the progress of India should not be held up because politicians have agreed to differ. At the same time some account shall be taken of the Constitutional setup laid down in the British State Paper of May 16. Any scheme which would pledge the finances of the Central Government beyond, say three years, should be ruled out. As it is crores have ceased to have a meaning. Planners of multi-purpose schemes of Agriculture, Education and Health development projects are bidding against each other to create more and more commitments and vested interests. Incidentally these departments were transferred to Provinces in 1921 and the proposals now are that the Provinces having failed to rear up their babies well, should be provided with 'wet nurses' by the Government of India. In anticipation of the huge development programme, the Central Public Works Department has expanded itself by 400 per cent. These are three Chief Engineers, ten Superintending Engineers, 48 Executive Engineers, 5 Architects, one Town Planner and one Quantity Surveyor, as compared to the total strength of 24 before the war. And regardless of likely peace time strength of the Government of India, plans have been drawn up to launch another building programme costing crores of rupees to the eternal glory of P.W.D. contractors.

Flourishing Viper

Is it surprising if Mr. Jinnah is suspicious of the whole Constitutional Plan? The Services should know what the Plan means. Unless they have planned to sabotage the Union Centre Scheme, they should not give advise to their new masters, which may wreck the Constitutional Plan. Imperialism in all shapes and forms is bad and it is time that the Departmental Imperialism was liquidated. The gentlemen of the Secretariat will soon pass into oblivion, but the policies and plans, which they are egging their new masters to adopt may endanger the Union Centre Plan and thereby embroil this country in a perpetual strife, stagnation and chaos.

Let Nehru's Government beware of the ever-busy, never-to-retire, always-planning and never-to-think-beyond-their-department Servicemen of the Secretariat.

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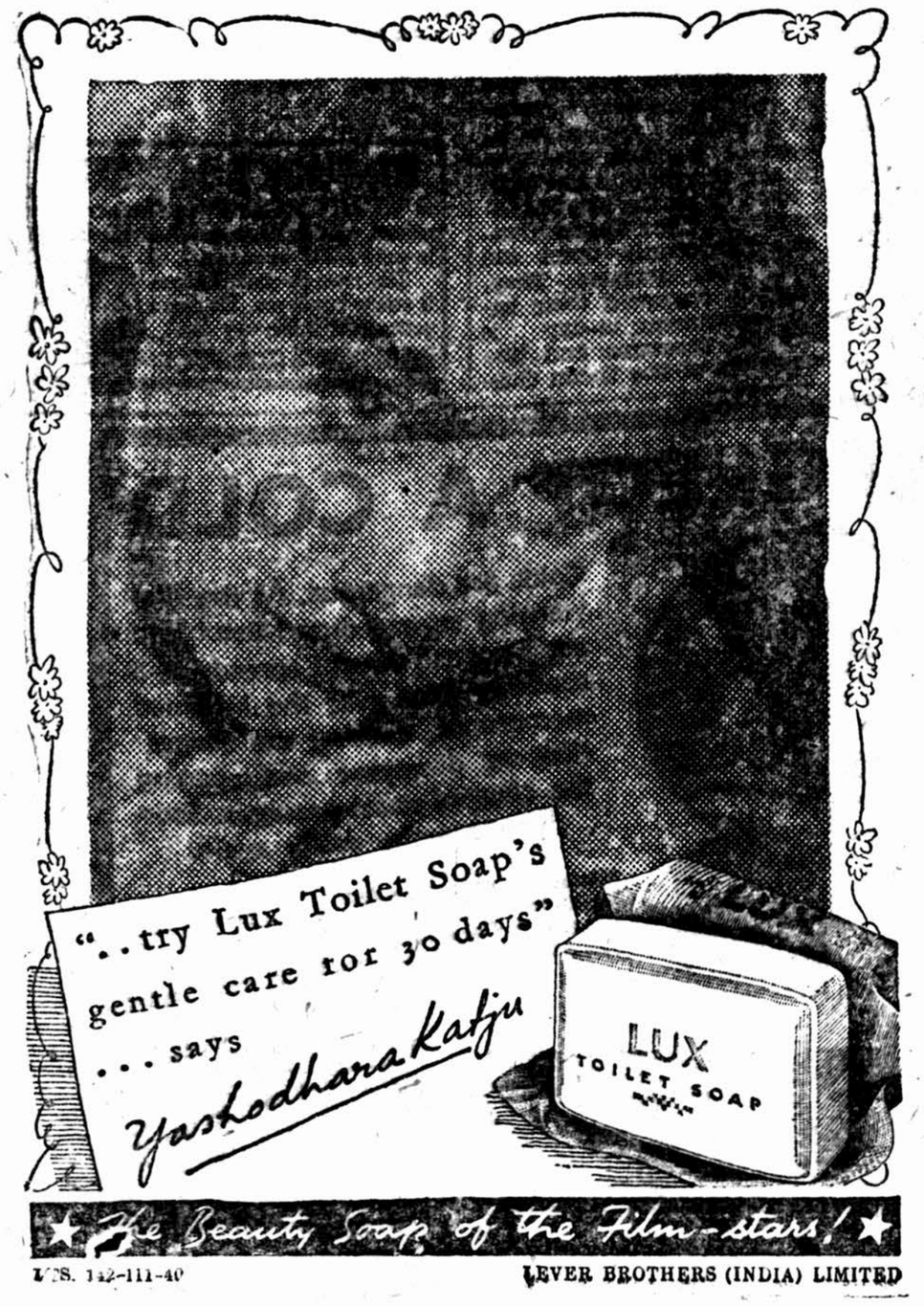
Our consignment of latest model Noiseless Typewriters and Sewing Machines have been shipped from U.S.A. Agricultural Machineries from U.K. have also landed. Firms in a position to stock and sell in large quantities should ask for provincial quota from and address other enquiries for radios, dairy equipments and Italian Cottage Industry machines to 'The United Provinces Commercial Corporation, P.O. Box 2491, 8/2 Hastings Street, Calcutta. (3402)

MISCELLANEOUS

I. H. C. Club, P. O. Asaura, Distt. Meerut, arrange worldwide pen friendship, exchange of stamps and other hobbies. (3334)

For direct import of Belgian Cycles and Thermo-Flasks, British Electrl. and Cycle Accessories, Electric Heater-Cookers and Irons, Domestic and Commercial Rubber goods, and Electric Record Players. Contact to W. Duff & Co., 71, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9973)



UNREGISTERED PARTNERSHIP HELD UNTENABLE

An interesting case affecting the commercial community in the city is decided by Chief Judge Mr. M. S. Noronha, which shows how imperative it is to register Partnership Deeds. In this case, one Jafferbhoy Alladin opened a firm in partnership with Dr. F. K. Abra. The firm was called Abra Chemical Works and both the partners contributed Rs. 1,500 each. After some time, the partnership was dissolved and Jafferbhoy Alladin demanded his share of Rs. 1,500 from Dr. Abra. To this he did not get satisfaction and he sued Dr. Abra for the amount invested in the business, viz: Rs. 1,500.

When the case came for hearing Mr. M. A. Dotiwala for the plaintiff placed the documentary evidence before the court showing the amount invested by his client.

Mr. R. J. A. Somji for the defendant argued that since the partnership firm was not registered under the Indian Partnership Act 1932, the suit was not tenable. His Honour the Chief Judge upheld the contention of the defence Counsel and dismissed the suit with costs

Change In Congress Telephone Number

BOMBAY, Friday: An announcement from the Congress House says: The Telephone Number of the Congress House has been changed from 42804 to 45211.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 3, (Reuter): As. 1,000 striking dockyard employees returned to work yesterday, 2200 mechanics of the Singapore Chinese General Engineering Shop struck for higher wages.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 5. (API): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from June 1, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. today.

Abu 82 72 0 69.8 plus 10.9; Ahmedabad 100 79 0 26.7 minus 1.5; Ahmednagar 93 72 0 14.5 plus 0.5; Ajmer 95 69 0 22.6 plus 4.2; Amraoti 92 73 0 39.0 plus 10.0; Aurangabad 91 72 0 29.6 plus 5.6; Bangalore 82 67 0.1 22.4 plus 2.5; Baroda 98 72 0.4 40.1 nil; Belgaum 81 67 1.3 51.3 plus 10.3; Bhopal 90 69 0 46.4 minus 2.0; Bhuj 100 72 0 13.0 plus 0.5; BOMBAY 90 77 0 71.7 plus 3.9; Calcutta 80 75 2.3 79.1 plus 0.7; Delhi 93 72 0 24.4 plus 2.1; Gulbarga 90 71 0.2 21.9 minus 1.3; Hyderabad (Dn) 93 72 0 16.3 minus 6.2; Indore 88 66 0 46.4 plus 14.5; Jaipur 91 71 0.1 33.6 plus 12.1; Karachi 85 76 0 3.9 minus 2.1; Lahore 95 73 0 14.1 minus 0.4; Lucknow 88 73 T 24.2 minus 11.6; Madras 88 71 0.5 19.3 plus 3.3; Mahabaleshwar 79 62 0 291.0 plus 38.9; Mysore 83 65 0.3 17.2 plus 2.7; Nagpur 91 74 0 44.5 plus 1.2; Patna 92 74 0.5 25.7 minus 15.3; Peshawar 94 73 0 1.3 minus 3.2; Poona 90 69 0 21.6 plus 0.7; Raichur 90 73 0.2 19.6 plus 0.1; Rajkot 99 73 0 22.4 minus 0.9; Sholapur 91 71 0 23.4 plus 2.1; Srinagar 88 49 0 4.7 minus 3.4; Surat 100 76 0 59.5 plus 19.7

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SATURDAY: The Bay cyclonic storm crossed the coast last night. At 8 a.m. today it lay just north of Calcutta It is moving north north-westwards. Thunderstorm-rain has been widespread in north-east India and the Madras Deccan and local in the east United Provinces and South Hyderabad. There have also been a few showers in the Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south east Madras.

FORECAST UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Widespread thunder-rain will occur in north-east India, the East United Provinces East Central India north-east Central Provinces, and south east Madras. Thundershowers will occur locally in the west United Provinces and in the rest of the Peninsula south of latitude 17 degrees N.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally very heavy rain will extend to Assam, North Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur within the next 24 hours.

TODAY ON RADIO

Sunday, October 6.
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Sitar and Jaltarang (By V. S. Shirgurkar and R. Ramnathkar) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Kishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 8.45 Navnit Jariwala 9.0 G M. Durrani 9.20 Mallikarjun Mansur 11.0 Music from Film 11.30 Kalidas 11.45 Zarmaria 12.15 p.m. Gangubai Hangal 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Master Navrang 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 G. M Durrani 4.40 Vinodini Dixit (Vocal) 5.0 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 Clarionet Recital 5.55 Local 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Ghazal, Geet, Dadra 6.30 Gangubai Hangal 7.0 Vinodini Dixit 7.15 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 7.30 Mallikarjun Mansur 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 "Masterbuilder" 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra (by D'Ami) 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Asoe Shud 11, 2002.
Muslim: Zilkad 10, 1365.
Parsi: Ardibehest 3, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-30 a.m., Sunset 6-23 p.m.
Hightide: 09-02, 20-52 Lowtide: 01-44, 15-32.

Today's Engagements

BORIVLI SANGEET MANDAL: Pannalal Ghosh, Ravishanker Vyas, and Damodar Sharma will give a musical entertainment at Carter Road, Borivli at 4 p.m. today.

THE BAHA'IS: Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "A Cure for India's Ills" at 4.30 p.m today at the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder (above Purohit Hotel).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Brotherhood—The Key Note of the New Order." at 5.0 p.m. today.

INTER - COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT: The replay between St. Xavier's College and the Ramanarain Ruia College in the finals of the Inter Collegiate Football Tournament will be played on the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel today 3.15 p.m.

RECEPTION TO SJT. K. SHRIDHARANI: Under the auspices of Gogharl Dasha Shrimali Gnati of Bombay, a reception will be given to Sjt. Krishnalal Shridharani, at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 2.30 p.m. today D B. Krishnalal M. Zaveri will preside.

SHRIDHARANI TO BROADCAST: Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani will broadcast from AIR Bombay a talk entitled "Twelve Years in America" at 5.45 p.m. tomorrow (Monday).

SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING: A meeting of the workers, members and the supporters of the C.S.P. will be held at 4 p.m. today at the Party Headquarters, Thakurdwar, to chalk out the programme for the 'D' Ward District Congress Committee election.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGHI Social gathering of Harijans and Non-Harijans has been arranged to celebrate the 78th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi at Jinnah Hall, Congress House at 4 p.m. (S.T.) today, Smt. Lilavati Munshi to preside.

ADDRESS TO SAFIA KHAN: Public function at 5 p.m. today at the Congress House, to present an address to Mrs. Safia Khan, the G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal.

AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT DAY: A meeting of the 'G' Ward Azad Hind Day Celebration Committee at Vanmali Hall at 9 a.m. today.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect telegrams in plain language to places in Philippine Islands excepting Manila, should be written in English or Spanish.

With immediate effect following classes of telegrams accepted to the Dutch East Indies (1) Ordinary (2) Code (3) Deferred (4) Press and (5) Government telegrams: Telegrams in plain language should be written in English, Dutch, French or Malayan: Only special service admitted is reply paid: Telegrams accepted at sender's risk.

G. T. HOSPITAL: Dr. M. V. Modi, Superintendent, G.T. Hospital, Bombay, has issued the following: The riot casualties admitted to the G.T. Hospital are in urgent need of blood. The public are, therefore, requested to send immediately as many blood donors as possible. For transport facilities and other information please ring up No. 26773 or No 20590

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY: The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet today at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when Prof. K. T. Merchant, Professor of Economics, Sydenham College, will speak on "Industrial Revolution" at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY WEST SUBURBAN BRANCH INDIAN MEDICAL ASSN: A clinic meeting at Santa Cruz Resident Dispensary at 4 p.m. today Dr. S. C. Desai, Hon. Physician, K.E.M. Hospital, will speak on "Modern Treatment of Skin and Venereal Diseases."

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Thunderstorms with light to moderate rain will occur locally in the south Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak, the Hyderabad Karnatak, central Hyderabad and western Telungana. Isolated thunderstorms with light rain may also still occur in the eastern Telungana, Marathawada, Khandesh, the Deccan, Mawal, the north Konkanpatti and Gujarat.

Scattered showers will continue in the south Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad Karnatak.

Arts & Crafts Exhibition

An Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibition will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall from October 18 to 22 (both days inclusive) when many articles of luxury and utility will be on display and for sale. (Stalls will be given to members of all communities. Those who desire to take up stalls are requested to see Mrs. Ghasvala, Cozy Bldg. 3rd floor near Soonaiji's Agiary, Gowalia Tank. Oct. 7, 8 and 9 between the hours of 10 to 1 & 4 to 7 p.m.

The exhibition is open to all, and admission is free.

Mutton & Beef Available

Mutton and beef will be available in the markets to-day (Sunday), states the Superintendent of Markets.

COALITION AT DELHI CERTAIN

New Cabinet Ready By Middle Of October

Nehru May Give Place To Jinnah: Congress May Retain Ali Zaheer

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, October 5.

A Congress-League coalition at the Centre has now become a certainty, according to political observers here. They are of view that the reshuffled Cabinet is expected to take office by middle of the month. There has been non-stop political activity for the last four days in which the Nawab of Bhopal and his Secretary, Mr. Shuab Qureshi have played the leading role as peace-makers.

The first stage towards the solution of the deadlock will be a parliamentary debate on India which is due to take place at Westminster on Tuesday. The India Secretary in the course of the debate is expected to give an assurance which is likely to remove Mr. Jinnah's apprehensions and enable the League to re-accept the long-term plan. Incidentally these assurances will be on the lines of Sir B. N. Rau's interpretations which are being reiterated by Lord Wavell in his letter to Mr. Jinnah.

As for the short-term plan knowledgeable persons envisage a joint and agreed statement by Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru embodying the points of agreement between the Congress and the League.

Jinnah-Nehru Meeting

As already reported an early Jinnah-Nehru meeting is envisaged in the course of next two days. The points of agreement, 'inter alia' will relate to the inclusion of non-League Muslims on the Cabinet, communal veto and joint responsibility. Mr. Jinnah, according to these circles, will recognise the unfettered right of the Congress to nominate its team. The Congress on its side will recognise the Muslim League as the most representative body of Indian Muslims without whose active co-operation the Interim Government would deem to be unrepresentative of the Muslims and whose co-operation was essential for the political progress of India. The Congress in this connection is likely to include Syed Ali Zaheer in its team.

Communal Veto

As for the communal veto it already operates in the Legislative Assembly and elsewhere under which the Muslim consent is the 'sine qua non' to the passage of any legislation affecting the Muslim personal law. The Congress, therefore, is likely to accept Mr. Jinnah's demand.

What the communal issue will be is expected to be decided by the whole Cabinet including the Viceroy. The question of joint responsibility and joint consultation, as already reported, is unknown to the present Constitution Act and in the light of the India Secretary's elucidation Mr. Jinnah is not expected to raise any objection.

Under the India Secretary's elucidation, it will be recalled, joint consultation and joint responsibility will not be binding on the League members of the Council. Efforts in progress to persuade Mr. Jinnah to join the Interim Government and the issue of vice-presidentship will be automatically solved if these efforts succeed. Pandit Nehru, in that case, will make room for Mr. Jinnah who is his senior. The question of allocation of portfolios will be settled after the League's decision to accept both the plans is announced.

Can Asaf Ali Quit Constituent Assembly

The "United Press of India" adds:

Has a member of the Constituent Assembly an inherent right of resignation? This question has cropped up in view of Mr. Asaf Ali's resignation of membership of the Central Assembly as representative of the Delhi Province consequent on assumption of office as a member of the Interim Cabinet. Under the Cabinet Delegation's Plan, Mr. Asaf Ali automatically became a member of the Constituent Assembly by reason of his membership of the Central Assembly as the representative of the Delhi Province.

According to authoritative quarters in the Government Secretariat any member once elected to the Constituent Assembly continues as such until there is some rule providing for resignation or vacation of seat. These sources further point out that there is no provision in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, as to the manner in which a member of the Constituent Assembly may resign his seat or the manner in which a vacancy arising from death, resignation or other cause is to be filled.

SUPPORT FOR KRIPALANI

POONA, Oct. 5 (API): More than ten members of the All-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra, including Mr. Shakarrao Deo, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central) Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, have recommended the name of Acharya J. B. Kripalani for the presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

Sir Shafaat Visits Delhi Nursing College

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): The Hon'ble Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Health Member, paid a visit to the College of Nursing in New Delhi today, where he was received by the Principal of the College who introduced the members of the staff and the students.

The college, the first of its kind in India, is at present noused in temporary quarters and has 43 students on its rolls.

5 DEAD & 12 INJURED IN CITY

Police Fire One Round: 166 Suspects Arrested

BOMBAY, OCT. 5 (API): FIVE DEAD, TEN WOUNDED BY STABBING AND TWO OTHERS ASSAULTED WITH STONES—THIS IS THE CASUALTY LIST FOR THE WHOLE DAY AND HALF THE NIGHT, SAYS A PRESS NOTE ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, BOMBAY.

The Press Note adds: Other incidents reported were acid-throwing in Parel area, and stone-throwing in four scattered localities, in one of which police fired one round to stop it. The areas where the stabbing incidents took place in the latter half of the day are: Worli, Null Bazar, Girgaum, Kamatipura, Grant Road, Parel, Dadar and DeLisle Road.

The timely arrival of the police saved a house of worship in Pydhownie area from being set on fire.

166 SUSPECTS ROUNDED UP

A brisk round-up of bad characters in the city to-day resulted in 166 persons being taken into custody. From 1st of September till to-day 4,554 arrests have been made. For the first time in the chequered history of disturbances in Bombay, 75 persons were arrested to-day in the Fort area. This locality of Government offices, Commercial houses and expensive residential flats, flanked by middle-class houses and petty shops, has recently earned the notoriety of becoming the latest field of activity of the hooligan with the knife.

HOME MINISTER'S BUSY DAY

An earlier Press Note issued by the Director of Information says:

"The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, who arrived in Bombay from Poona last evening, spent a busy day, holding conferences on the situation in Bombay, with the Commissioner of Police and leaders.

"The Ganpati immersion ceremony which had been put off till to-day passed off peacefully this afternoon.

British Sailor Caught Selling Smuggled Revolver

BOMBAY Saturday night before last when a Bombay journalist, was shot in his leg with a revolver, the question was posed as to how hooligans came into possession of automatic lethal weapons.

It has now come to light that foreign seamen finding that there is a lucrative trade in firearms in this disturbed country, smuggle pocket-sized pistols.

This morning G. Anderson a European sailor belonging to the crew of a ship berthed in the city's docks while on shore-leave was suspected of negotiating the sale of a six-chamber revolver. The Bombay Police who are keeping a keen vigil to detect firearm deals sent a bogus customer with whom the sale was effected. As soon as the purchase was finalised at a pre-arranged rendezvous in Fort area and marked money was received by the seaman, a Police officer who was hovering about the place in disguise clamped a pair of manacles on the seaman's unsuspecting wrists.

AGRA IS QUIET

AGRA, OCT. 5 (API): The situation in Agra has returned to normal. Public confidence, however, is not yet fully restored. There was no normal celebration of "Dassera"

2 DIE OUT OF 4 INJURED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5 (API): The Director of Publicity, Bengal, issued the following Press Note at 8 p.m.:—

"The Durga immersion ceremony passed off peacefully in Calcutta this evening. There were normal processions which proceeded to the Ganges for the immersion of the Goddess. The military and the police were out in their full strength and patrolled the city throughout the day.

Earlier in the day there were four cases of stabbing reported to Lall Bazar Police Headquarters.

(LATER)—Two persons died as a result of to-day's incidents in the city, according to information available from hospitals at 11 p.m.

GOONDAS KILL DOCTOR IN HOSPITAL

DACCA, Oct. 5 (API): Some persons raided a free emergency hospital in the suburbs of Dacca on Wednesday last and fatally injured the Medical Officer there. Police investigation is proceeding

The District Magistrate has imposed a 44-hour Curfew on Rahatmatgunge area in the city, beginning from 9 p.m. to-night.

The Magistrate announced last night from the Dacca centre of the All-India Radio that it was proposed to assess collective fines on a particular community of a certain area for committing arson.

Nehru—Jinnah—Bhopal Meeting Takes Place

ISSUES ON FAIR WAY TO SETTLEMENT?

"League To Announce Decision After Cabinet Session On Monday"

NEW DELHI, OCT. 5 (API): THE EXPECTED NEHRU-JINNAH-BHOPAL MEETING TOOK PLACE TO-DAY. IT LASTED THREE HOURS AND A HALF, AT THE END OF WHICH THE INITIAL FEELING THAT MOST OF THE ISSUES ARE ON A FAIR WAY TO SETTLEMENT REMAINED AS STRONG AS EVER. OBSERVERS PRESUME THAT THE MEETING WAS A SEQUEL TO THE VICEROY'S REPLY TO Mr. JINNAH'S POINTS, AND WAS DEVOTED TO FILLING IN DETAILS WHICH REQUIRE PERSONAL DISCUSSION TO SETTLE. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LEAGUE'S DECISION IS LIKELY TO BE MADE AFTER THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING ON MONDAY.

)PARLEY FOR 3-1/2 HOURS)

The Nawab of Bhopal, who took the lead in bringing Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah together, began the day with a further visit to Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah came to Baroda House, the Nawab's residence, and they had lunch together. A three and a half hours' talk followed, and Pandit Nehru left after tea. Mr. Jinnah and the Nawab of Bhopal remained together for some time thereafter. Sardar Patel was with Mahatma Gandhi in the evening.

Before coming to Baroda House, Mr. Jinnah had a meeting with the League Committee of Action called at short notice, presumably to consider the Viceroy's reply. When he met Pandit Nehru he had the views of the Committee of Action of the League attitude.

NEHRU—JINNAH TALKS TO-DAY ALSO

NEW DELHI, OCT. 5 (API): IT IS UNDERSTOOD DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND MR. JINNAH WILL BE CONTINUED TO-MORROW.

9 CASUALTIES IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Oct. 5 (API): One person was killed and eight persons received minor injuries in a minor communal fracas which occurred on the morning of Thursday (Oct. 3) in Saugor, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Information and Publicity, C.P. There has been no serious incidents since Thursday.

France Makes New Proposal To Siam

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPA): A reliable French source to-day told the 'United Press of America' that the French Ambassador to Venezuela, George S. Picot, following his recent return from Paris, has put a new proposal to the Siamese, suggesting having recourse to the Franco-Siamese Arbitration Treaty of 1937 which provides for the appointment of three neutral arbitrators to settle any dispute.

The informant believed that probably the United States and Britain will be two of the arbitrators and a small European nation will form the third.

He said that the arbitrators would settle the question of the return of the two provinces ceded during the war by Indo-China to Siam as a result of Japanese orders.

If the Siamese are not prepared to accept the latest proposal, the French would reserve the right to take whatever action they think fit, the source said.

NEHRU, SARDAR PATEL AND AZAD MEET MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, held a conference with Mahatma Gandhi for over an hour to-night. It is believed the leaders reviewed the Nehru-Jinnah talks. The Congress Leaders will again be meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow afternoon.

U. P. Govt. To Levy Collective Fine

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): A collective fine of approximately Rs. 1,75,000 in the Muslim population of Aligarh as well as the university area is proposed to be levied by the U. P. Government, it is reliably understood. The collective fine is a sequel to the happenings in that city in March last.

Nationalist Muslims, it is understood, will be exempted from the payment of fines. It is estimated that the share of the University area will be about Rs. 50,000.

Final orders to the district authorities for the assessment of fines are being issued it is learnt.

Symon Calls On Nehru

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (API): Mr. A. C. D. Symon, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, and M. Ploskal, Trade Commissioner for Czechoslovakia in India called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Previous Closing	37.94
Today's Opening	37.89
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	38.16
Difference	+22

SENSATIONAL UPSETS AT TODAY'S POONA RACES

Khade Does Hat-Trick

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 5

Form lovers and followers of the money burnt their fingers at Poona to-day when several rank outsiders paved their way home. It was a great day for the Arab trainer, Ahmed Abbas, who pulled out a lucrative treble, while Pandu Khade steered home three winners in brilliant style.

In the First Division of the Chinchvad Plate, Lady Wavell hit the front soon after the start and maintained it to the end, and recorded the excellent timing, 1 minute 15 seconds for the six furlongs. Scarlet was backed as if dead-heat was out of question in the concluding event, but he could only place third behind the neglected Ala Honak and Golden Quest.

Only nine punters solved the treble pool. Each ticket-holder collected Rs. 4,562.

Following are the results of Poona Races, Autumn Meeting, Second Day, Saturday, 5th October, 1946.—

THE THANA PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-7, P. Khade .. 1
M/s. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING'S PARADE 8-7, Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Osman Cholani's PATENT BID 8-7, Laloo 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's SUN MONSTER 8-7, Evans 4

Not run: Freewill, El Elamein and Sugar Palm.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths and short head.

Time: 1 min. 16 1/5 secs.

Winner trained by: B. R. Patel.

Favourite: Duke of Ramgarh.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 13. Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places

THE CLUB PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr R J Sigtia's SNAKY HIPS 7-6 car 7-7 P Khade 1
Major A Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-11 W T Evans 2
Mrs Habib I Rahimtoola's GOLD DUST 8-6 car 7-13 Sumersingh 3
Messrs. Banatwalla and Khambata's GINGER GIRL 8-5 McQuade 4

All ran.

Won by: Head, 3 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 10 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 151. Places Rs. 23. Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: W Buckley.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. N D Gandhy and Mr D R D Tata's MANDUB AL GHARB 7-9 car 7-2 Jagdish 1
Mr F A Irani's MOSAKI PASHA 9-1 McQuade 2
Mr P Zaveri's NOBLE DUKE 8-4 W T Evans 3
Rao Saheb D K Parker's NEW JACK 9-4 Virsingh 4

Not run: Golshan.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Neck and Neck.

Time: 1 minute 38 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 114. Rs. 62 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas.

THE THANA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr J D Banatwalla's GOLDEN FUTURE 8-7 P Khade 1
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavadas and Beharilal Dholandas' SHERDIL 8-7 Jones 2
Mr R Nazir's BUCEPHALUS 8-7 car 8-1 Dashratsingh 3
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BLUE ARROW 8-7 West 4

Not run: Amir Elahi.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1 length and 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20

Trainer: Major K P Jadhav.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr B R Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL 9-0 car 8-9 Bhoorsingh 1
Mr Ali Akbar's KHALAF AL HAWA 9-4 car 8-11 Dashrathsingh 2
Mr F A Irani's BHAIJAN 8-4 Shankar 3
Mr R J Sigtia's SOLFERINO 9-0 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Racer and Bull Dog.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths and 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 27 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 415. Places Rs. 61, Rs 35 and Rs. 17

Trainer Ahmed Abbas.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rajya Ratna M C Patel's TRUMAN 9-4 car 9-7 Nasseruddin Dar 1
Messrs Govindji L Jobanputra and A G Kazi's PRESIDENT 8-7 Shaikh 2
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-4 Jagdish 3
Major A Svamvur's LOOK OUT 8-4 Medhe 4

Not run: Sweet Bee.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths and 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32 Place sRs. 18, Rs 23 and Rs. 49

Trainer: K M Patel

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr F Piscioneiri's AERIEL MAIL 9-2 car 8-11 Kasbekar 1
Mr A Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-11 W T Evans 2
Mr Yousuf N Lalljee's BOSWELL 8-7 car 8-0 Hasanali 3
Mr F A Irani's EMBASSY ROW 8-10 P Khade 4

Not run: Mastani and Oormilla.

Won by: 3/4 length, 3 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 41 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 83 Places Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29.

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' LADY WAVELL 8-11 Jones 1
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's DRAGON SEED 9-4 West 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-7 Shanker 3
Mr A S Motabhoy's DANCING MISS 8-0 Raffaele 4

Not run: Good Idea, Hotch Potch and Sterling Balance.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: Syed Fatah.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr J D Banatwalla's ALA HONAK 7-11 car 8-1 McQuade 1
Mr B L Punjabi's GOLDEN QUEST 8-4 car 7-13 S Kasbekar 2
Mr Hope's SCARLET 9-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs Talib's ARABIAN STAR 8-11 car 8-6 Nasiruddin 4

Not run: Desert Gem, Sukab Bagndad and King Solomon.

Won by: 3/4 length, 3/4 length and 2 1/2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 51 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Major K P Jadhav.

THE FAMOUS ...

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5 3 questions Re 1. (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalyur M. SRINIVASASACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P. O. Madras.

Sir Mirza Promises Full Civil And Religious Liberties

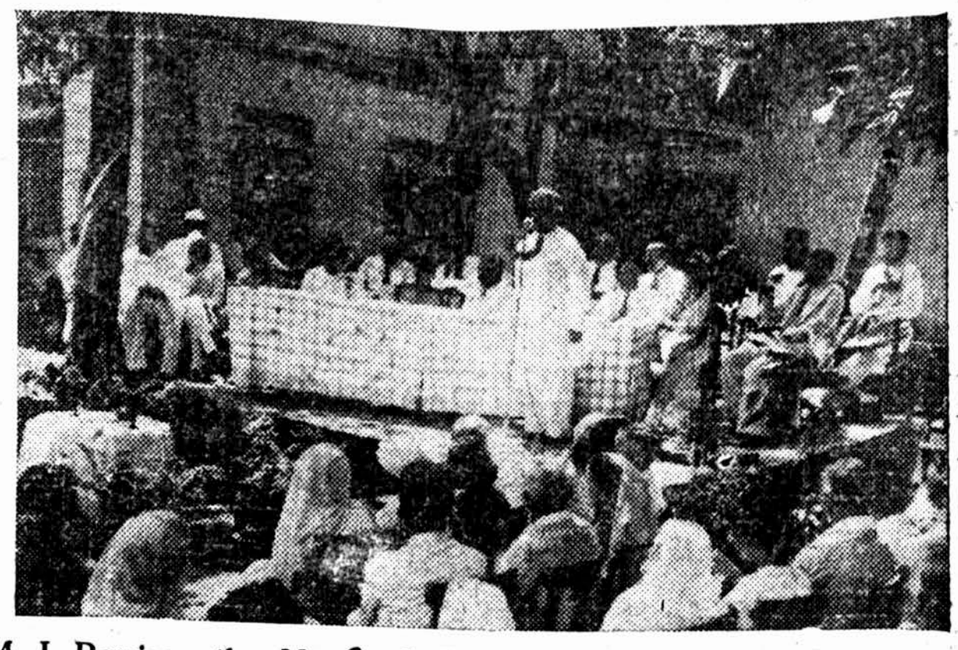
HYDERABAD, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): Sir Mirza Ismail, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, received a deputation of the All India States Hindu Mahasabha today

The Deputation presented a memorandum demanding the establishment of Responsible Government, restoration of civil and religious liberties, proportionate representation of Hindus in all Government Departments and accession of Hyderabad to the proposed Indian Union.

Sir Mirza is understood to have promised full civil and religious liberties and assured protection of life and property to all peaceful citizens.

It is further understood that Sir Mirza stated that Hindus would get adequate representation in the proposed reshuffling of the Executive Council

BEVERLY HILLS, California, Oct. 5 (APA): Barney Oldfield, the famous motorcar racing driver, died last night from a heart attack



M. I. Rowjee, the Mayor of Bombay, speaking at the opening ceremony of the Topiwala-Nair Hospital on Saturday

NEW HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY

National Medical College Renamed After Topiwala

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, and Mr. M. I. Rowjee, the Mayor of Bombay, participated in a lively function this morning in the premises of the B. Y. L. Nair Hospital when the National Medical College was renamed the Topiwala National Medical College and the Dr Anandarao L. Nair Hospital was declared open.

NOT ENOUGH HOSPITALS

The new hospital, which has been built at a cost of Rs. 6,50,000 is expected to accommodate about 300 beds. It will have a firstclass maternity ward, three operation theatres and an out-door department fully equipped and staffed. The Mayor, declaring the hospital open, regretted that a city of Bombay's size and population did not have enough firstclass hospitals. He opined that a minimum of seven beds per thousand of the population was the idcal they should aim at if the health of the city was to be ensured.

GILDER'S TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Praising the authorities and founders of the National Medical College for their self-sacrifice and devotion, Dr. Gilder observed that there were few medical colleges in the country which had come up to a level of stability and prosperity without Government aid. The National Medical College, born in the thick of the non-co-operation days when there was only one medical institution in the city, symbolised the triumph of patriotic effort and zeal. He hoped that the Topiwala National Medical College would turn out brilliant medical men and set up a high standard of perfection in medicine research.

Mr. Motiram Desai Topiwala has contributed Rs. 5 lakhs towards the fund, set rolling last year for the expansion of the B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital and the raising of the medical college to the MBBS standard. In all Rs. 12 lakhs have been collected and it is hoped that the target of Rs. 15 lakhs would be reached soon.

"DR. NAIR ROAD"

Dr. S Patrao, Hon. Secretary of the Hospital Expansion Committee, welcomed the distinguished guests and praised the philanthropy of the members of the Nair family. There were now six institutions named after the Nair family and Dr. Patrao said this was a fitting tribute to the greatness of Dr. Nair who started life in Bombay as a humble medical practitioner. The speaker trusted that the Municipality would accede to their request to rename the part of Lamington Road about which the Nair Hospital and the Medical College are situated as "Dr Nair Road"

It was also disclosed that the students of the Topiwala National Medical College had collected Rs. 30,000 towards the expansion fund. The Nair family also propose to donate a further lakh of rupees in addition to the amount of Rs. 2,00,000 they had contributed within the past one year

U.N.O. ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL

India's Delegation For Preparatory Committee

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): The Government of India, as previously announced, have decided to send a delegation to attend the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in London on October 15, 1946, says a press note. The committee will prepare a draft agenda including a convention or consideration by an International Trade Conference which is expected to meet in the summer of 1947. The following will be the members of the delegation.

Mr. R. K. Nehru, I. C.S. Joint Secretary, Commerce Department (Leader); Mr. B. N. Adarkar, M.B.E., Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India: Mr. H. S. Malik, C.I.E., O.B.E, I C S., Prime Minister, Patiala State, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Editor "Eastern Economist", New Delhi, Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry New Delhi Dr. A. I Querishi, Economic Adviser to H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan) Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Economics Department, Delhi University, and M. M. A. Mulky, Under-Secretary, Commerce Department (Secretary).

Italian Reparations Issue Decided

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuter): Italy will pay 325,000,000 dollars reparations to be delivered in goods and services under a decision of the Paris Conference taken early today during the third successive all-night session.

The Italian reparations issue—one of the most bitterly contested of the conference—was finally decided after the Italian Economic Committee had sat for 15 hours with only breaks for meals.

The general effect of the series of votes was to adopt proposals put forward by Britain and supported by the United States that the reparations should be distributed as follows: ALBANIA—nil; ABYSSINIA—25,000,000 dollars; GREECE—100,000,000 million dollars, YUGOSLAVIA—100,000,000 dollars.

It had previously been agreed on a recommendation of the "Big Four" that Russia should receive 100,000,000 dollars.

The method by which the voting was carried out was sufficiently vague to allow a margin for the "Big Four" to make minor redistribution when they take the final decisions on the Peace Treaty with Italy.

Allegiance To Grand Mufti

Arab Defence Organisations Continue

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (Reuter): More than 21,000 members of two Arab "defence" organisations, Najjada and Futuwa, now merged, will be called on to take the oath of allegiance to the Palestine Arab Higher Committee "in the name of its chairman Haj Amin El Husseini, the Mufti" it was decided at a meeting of the leaders from both groups in Jerusalem.

The meeting appointed a sub-committee to work out details and draft a name for the new "united defence organisation."

NEHRU GOVT. REMOVES PRICE CONTROL

TRUSTS TRADERS WILL KEEP CEILINGS LOW

Provinces Given Option To Impose Restrictions

NEW DELHI, October 3. (A.P.I) (delayed): The Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Ordinance, 1943, and the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1944, lapsed on September 30, 1946.

The Government of India, says a Press Note, will therefore no longer fix ceiling prices or margin of profits under the former ordinance or issue instructions with regard to the distribution of articles covered by the latter order. Correspondence pending on all matters covered by the controls under these two laws will be treated as closed.

Representations have been made from time to time by associations representing manufacturers; importers and the retail and wholesale trade, that with the return to peacetime conditions, these controls no longer serve the interests to the consumer. In allowing these particular controls to lapse, the Government of India hope that the conditions which necessitated their imposition will not recur, and that there will be no recrudescence of hoarding and profiteering. The Government of India will watch the results of this withdrawal of profiteering and hoarding controls.

Provincial Governments are, however, free under their own powers of legislation to judge and introduce laws to control prices and distribution as necessitated by local conditions. The Government of India, too, are prepared to consider the reimposition of these laws from the Centre if it is found on consultation with Provincial Governments that there is any tendency to exploit the consumer once again either by way of unconscionable margins of profit or holding or distribution of goods for the purpose of exploitation. With larger supplies and great freedom in import and distribution there should be a distinct tendency for prices to fall, leaving yet a fair margin for dealers, who will have the advantage of quicker turnover of business as a consequence.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVT. UNFIT AND DISHONEST

J.J. Singh's Plea For Pressure On U.N.O.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Reuter): The President of the India League of America, Mr. J. J. Singh, speaking in New York at a meeting under the auspices of the African Academy of Arts and Research said, "All possible pressure should be brought upon the delegations to the General Assembly of the United Nations bluntly to refuse the South African Government's request for annexation of South-West Africa.

The South African Government as a mandatory power has proven not only unfit but completely dishonest in its relations with the natives of those territories. The South African Government stands charged before the bar of the world as a ruthless suppressor of natives. These puny Hitlers who believe in the theory of 'Herrenvolk' are endangering the peace of the world.

The Indians want to live in South Africa as equal partners of the Africans. That is not the case with the Europeans who have taken the Africans' country and are ruthlessly exploiting both the country and its people including a quarter million Indians."

Clash In Macedonia

ATHENS, Oct. 4 (Reuter): Hand to hand fighting between a small garrison of Gendarmes and about 100 men in Pentalofos Kozani area in Macedonia was reported tonight by the Gendarmerie High Command here.

Fighting was said to have gone on for nine hours yesterday Two gendarmes were killed and two wounded. Twelve opponents were killed and a number wounded, the Gendarmerie Headquarters stated.

254,000 Tons Of Foodgrains Imported

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (API): Thirty-nine ships from seven different countries brought 2,54,000 tons of foodgrains to India during the month of September. U.S.A. was the largest single exporter with 80,200 tons and Abyssinia the smallest with 1,400 tons. Exports from Australia, Burma, Argentine, Egypt and Indonesia amounted to 70,700, 57,000, 21,200 19,300 and 4,000 tons respectively.

MOLOTOV BACK IN MOSCOW

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A.P.A.): Moscow radio reported that Foreign Minister Molotov had arrived in Moscow from Paris last night.

The terse announcement heard in London by the Soviet 'Monitor' said merely that "Mr. Molotov arrived in Moscow."

CALCUTTA MAIL DISASTER

Underguard And Fireman Not Killed

MADRAS Oct. 5 (API): The casualty list of 36 dead and 81 injured issued by the Railway administration last evening should now be taken as final, wires a special correspondent of the Associated Press of India, in a dispatch this morning from Ongole, the scene of the Calcutta Mail disaster.

The fireman and underguard of the train, earlier reported killed, are alive and undergoing treatment in hospital.

Of the thirty-six killed, twenty-three have till this morning been identified and after postmortem, buried or cremated according to their respective religious rites.

The District Medical Officer of the Railway told the correspondent that all the injured were improving but for one or two serious cases. Most of the injured had compound fractures but there was no anxiety for life.

Mr. R. D. K. Meynard, the General Manager of the Railway and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Madras Circle, arrived on the scene late last night and held preliminary enquiries.

Giant cranes have arrived from Madras and the work of clearing the debris is in progress.

Except for the Delhi-bound Grand Trunk Express, which was held up near Ongole for over four hours there has not been any general traffic hold up.

NO RELIGION AT EXPENSE OF COUNTRY

Indigenous Jews And Arabs Fraternise In Palestine

KARACHI, Oct. 5. (U.P.I.): Pir Abdul Sattar Sarhandi, Vice-President of the Central Hedjaj Committee, Karachi, who recently returned from a relief tour of the Muslim countries of the Middle East, in an interview to the "United Press of India" said that in contrast to the practice in India, politics and religion in the Middle East were a separate entity in these countries. The love of a Muslim, Jew or Christian for his mother country subordinated all other considerations.

Talking about Palestine, the Pir Sahib said that his stay in the land convinced him that as far as the indigenous Jews were concerned, their relations with the local Arabs were very cordial. He attributed the present trouble in Palestine to the European Jews who had come to settle down in the land some few years back. According to him, their relations with the original Jews—the sons of the soil, were also far from satisfactory.

Pir Sarandi while in Mecca distributed 500 tons of Sind wheat among the destitute Arabs, besides medicines and cloth.

ARABS THREATEN TO BOYCOTT U. S.

Truman's Statement Most Disgusting; Nor Do Jews Welcome It

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuter): A general boycott of everything American throughout the 7 Arab League countries—Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, the Transjordan and the Lebanon—was threatened by Dr. Khalidi, Secretary of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive in Jerusalem last night.

He was replying to President Truman's statement earlier yesterday urging immediate substantial Jewish immigration into Palestine.

TRUMAN WILL HAVE TO THANK HIMSELF

"If he is not bluffing, and if he puts his aggressive policy into effect, we shall ask the Arab League and its seven member states o sever all economic, cultural and diplomatic relations with the United States, boycott all American colleges and institutions and close down those in Arab countries, and revoke all oil and other concessions and politely ask every American in our midst to leave us in peace."

Dr. Khalidi continued: "President Truman will thus become solely responsible for any and all repercussions which might result from his aggressive policy."

A.P.A. adds: "The two Americas", Dr. Khalidi said, "are not only in a position to solve the problem of Jewish refugees from Europe but the whole displaced persons problem as well, and to the advantage of some of their huge under-populated areas craving for manpower."

"Such an act will give Mr. Truman, and the Americans, the gratitude of the world. including the Jews themselves.

"The insistence on opening Palestine's gates to Jewish immigration will only go to prove that President Truman is the real enemy of Jews and an outstanding anti-Semite.

WILL AVERAGE AMERICAN TOLERATE THIS?

"We Arabs realise that by sheer brutal force and the help of his Navy. President Truman can force his will on the million unarmed Arabs in Palestine. But will the average American approve and tolerate such an aggressive policy?"

Declaring that the Palestine Arabs could not declare war on the United States, Doctor Khalidi added: "But we and the Middle East Arabs can declare moral war and give President Truman a lesson."

TRUMAN'S MAGIC CURE

A Reuter Despatch from Washington reported that President Truman made three points.

Firstly, substantial immigration should start at once before winter. The United States Government was ready to lend immediate assistance.

Secondly, the United States immigration laws should be relaxed to admit displaced persons. He said that he was prepared to make such a recommendation to Congress.

Thirdly, "should workable solution for Palestine be devised, he should be willing to recommend a plan for economic assistance for the development of the country", he declared.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent states that President Truman's appeal that substantial Jewish immigration should be permitted at once into Palestine is officially regretted in London, according to a Foreign Office spokesman, as it is felt that it may prejudice the very delicate negotiations in progress.

President Truman's decision to publish his statement was made against the express wish of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who asked that it should not be made public until he had discussed it with the British Foreign Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin, who is now in Paris.

The Foreign Office spokesman added that apparently President Truman had not seen that even in the Jewish quarters in London, President Truman's statement has not had a very favourable reception.

ELECTION STUNT?

One experienced Jewish observer commented that it was certainly designed to influence congressional elections in November.

MOST DISGUSTING

An APA report adds: The Arab Office in Washington last night said that President Truman's proposal to allow Jewish immigration to Palestine had caused the "greatest disgust" among the Arabs.

"This disgust", the Office of the Arab League said in a statement, "will be the greater inasmuch as the President's plea for immigration to Palestine is so much more emphatic than his suggestion for immigration to this country".

The statement noted that "no country in the world has yet taken any steps towards liberalisation of its immigration rules".

Referring to the comment by the U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, that Americans do not want to impose their will on other peoples, the Arab Office declared: "If American public opinion really endorses the Jewish Agency's proposal and the President's statement, it will have to impose its will upon the Arabs".

SOWING SEEDS FOR TERROR AND MURDER

LONDON, Oct. 5 (APA): The Conservative "Daily Mail" this morning declared that President Truman's "astonishing pronouncement on Palestine" may lead to further outbreaks of "terror and murder" in the Holy Land.

Declaring editorially that the President had "good intentions", The 'Mail' said that the consequences of his note to Attlee, the British Prime Minister, "may be unfortunate", adding:

"The Jewish terrorists, for instance, are likely to regard this intervention from across the Atlantic as a direct incentive to intensify their campaign of terror and murder".

Immediate action as proposed by the President, the editorial continued, "would destroy the whole basis" of the Palestine talks, adjourned this week until December 16.

The "Daily Graphic" (Conservative) asserted Truman's statement "is calculated to wreck all hope of accommodation or compromise".

GENERAL AMNESTY FOR JEWS?

LONDON, Oct. 4 (APA): The Jewish Agency and the British Colonial Office were reported today near agreement on proposals that would lead to a general amnesty for prisoners arrested following recent outbreaks in Palestine.

Resuming informal conversations with Colonial Secretary George Hall, Jewish leaders placed various proposals before the British Government which were designed to improve the prevailing atmosphere in Palestine, an Agency spokesman announced. Earlier, a Downing Street source declared that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had informed the Jewish Agency this week Britain would declare a general amnesty for political prisoners in Palestine, provided the Agency participated effectively in combatting terrorism.

An Agency spokesman emphasised that the political effects of a general amnesty would be "tremendous". The release of Jewish leaders from Palestine detention camps constituted the principal obstacle to Jewish attendance at the Lancaster House talks on the settlement of the Holy Land problem.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS ON DAY OF ATONEMENT

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (APA): Police and military were doubling precautions in the old city of Jerusalem today.

They anticipated possible trouble when the Jews start to the Wailing Wall at sunset to begin their prayers of "Yom Kippur" (Day of Atonement).

A traditional sore spot on Jewish holy days, the Wailing Wall is expected to be pammed by thousands praying for atonement of sins.

AMERICAN ARMY PLANE CRASHES IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4 (U.P.A.): A United States military plane made a crash landing today in a field in the south Danish town of Koege. The crew of three was injured severely.

The plane was en route from Kastrup airport to Germany to pick up soldiers who wished to spend their leave in Denmark.

No More Spinning Mills In Khadi Areas

MADRAS MINISTER'S STATEMENT CAUSES FLUTTER IN TEXTILE CIRCLES

MADRAS, Oct. 3 (API): The Government would not start new spinning mills which would interfere with their Khadi programme and injure the development of hand spinning in the province, said Mr Raghava Menon, Additional Food Minister, declaring open the Jamnalal Khadi Vidyalaya at Gandhinagar near Tirupur.

The Minister added that no further increase in the spindlage would be permitted in the existing spinning mills, and no further permission would be given for floating spinning mills in areas where the Khadi scheme had been introduced.

MADRAS, Oct 3 (APA): Widespread dismay among city industrialists has been caused here by the Additional Food Minister Raghava Menon's reported statement at Tiruppur (South India) yesterday on Government's policy with regard to spinning mills.

Confirmation of the report could not be obtained here due to the absence from Madras of the Premier and other ministers.

Raghava Menon was reported to have affirmed that Madras Government would not increase spindleage in existing spinning mills as a measure designed to protect cottage industries.

A Southern India Chamber of Commerce spokesman told the 'Associated Press of America' to-day: "The full text of the Minister's statement should be awaited for a detailed criticism, since he has trodden on a very dangerous ground in the present circumstances of the textile industry in India, more especially in this province. If, however, what he had said is approved by the whole cabinet here, it is open to question."

The industry was given to understand there would be a co-ordinated policy of expansion throughout India "to meet the present critical cloth shortage and to find excellent market for Indian textiles in the Middle and Far East now that Japan is out of the field," the spokesman said.

He revealed that 700 applications are awaiting decision for starting more spinning and weaving mills throughout India, including Madras province and that every province had been allotted an undisclosed number of spindles as a post-war scheme.

"The Minister's Tirupur statement will surely bring in complications in the decision of this matter by the Central Government," he said,—adding that he believed, nevertheless, the Madras Government could not pursue a different policy in regard to this "vital industry."

"At any rate, the Government of Madras could not ask the applicants, who had already applied, to withdraw their request or influence the Government of India to cancel the already allotted quota of spindleage to this province," he said.

"The Minister has raised an All India issue which has to be decided by the industry as such," concluded the spokesman.

BOMBAY, Oct. 4 (API): The Indian textile industry would need a sum of Rs. 100 crores for the rehabilitation of its existing machinery and expansion to cope up with the country's immediate post-war needs, an expert estimated to-day on the eve of the departure to the United Kingdom of a Textile Industrialists' Mission from India.

Of the ten million spindles worked by the textile industry, over eighty per cent would need replacement, he stated. The industry was also planning to instal three million new spindles.

Orders to the tune of Rs. 15 crores have already been placed with United Kingdom manufacturers by the Indian textile industry.

Discussing the purpose of the Mission which would shortly leave for Great Britain, the expert said Indian industrialists would try to negotiate with the British textile industry to work out some sort of merger under which certain types of textile machinery parts would be manufactured in India. The Mission would endeavour to get capital equipment from Britain for the manufacture of these parts in India. In conclusive negotiations for this had been going on since 1942, and the Textile Industrialists Mission sponsored by the National Government shortly proceeding to London would seek to finalise these negotiations.

During their conducted six weeks tour of Great Britain, the Indian industrialists could see whatever they wanted of the developments in the manufacture of textile equipment.

It is learnt that the Mission would visit the United States only, if the negotiations in London prove abortive. The Mission, however, intended to visit Switzerland during their tour.

God Marries Angel!

PHILADELPHIA, (By Air Mail) (U.P.A.): The "Heavens" rejoiced over the marriage of Father Divine, 71-year-old self-styled negro Messiah to a "lovely bonde angel" from Montreal, Canada, writes John A. Gaudiosi, United Press of America Staff Correspondent.

Rumours of the famous evangelist's marriage to Edna Rose Ritchings, 21-year-old white girl, had run rampant and it was finally admitted by the couple that they were married in Washington April 29.

Announcement of the marriage was received with rejoicing among Father Divine's followers.

Reporters were given their first glimpse of the bride when they were permitted to visit the cult's "heaven" here while she presided at the communion table.

Smiled Only Once

She sat on the right hand of the self-proclaimed "God" at the end of the 60-foot table, looking down at the rows of "angels" who were taking of their worldly repast. She was dressed in a red and white print dress, her money-coloured hair done up in a smart coiffure.

She smiled only once during the 90 minutes she sat at the table.

She towered over the pudgy father Divine by several inches as they rose from the table. She appeared to be about 5 feet 7 inches tall.

Although Father Divine told his followers little of the background of his bride, other than the fact that his "spirit drew her from across the borders, from another country," friends in Montreal said she was a native of Vancouver, B. C. and had been a member of the cult all her life.

Her parents, living near Vancouver were said to be "too broken up" to talk of their daughter's marriage. The Ritchings are a middle class family of moderate means.

She was known as "Miss Angel" in Father Divine's Montreal heaven and the proprietor of the rooming house where she stayed said she had worked as a stenographer. Members of the cult said she had left Montreal in April and they hadn't heard from her since. They were "happy" to learn of her marriage of "God."

Father Divine told his flock of his marriage during his regular service here. His first wife, known as "Mother" among his followers, is dead. He told his angels she approved of his taking a second wife.

Blessed By Providence

"Trace your thoughts back to what Mother said over and over again," he told them. "She wants everybody to love me just as she does. I cannot be bereaved."

His young wife made a speech following her introduction, saying: "Peace, Father dear, Peace, everyone. At this time I would like to publicly thank Father for this great blessing and honour of legally marrying the Lamb of God."

Previously, Father Divine had hinted at his marriage in an article in "new day", his newspaper, in which he assured his followers that the marriage had the blessing of Providence.

Father Divine—who has cautioned his angels against sex—was quick to explain in one of his Church publications that there was nothing earthly in the marriage.

His bride came to him, he said, "not because she thought I was a good man or because she thought I would appease the human fancies, tendencies and pleasures, but because of the knowledge and recognition that she knows I am God."

Or as his bride put it:

"He condescends to take on that beautiful body to redeem our bodies that we might have life. Isn't it beautiful to be in the presence of God himself."

Another Mystery

The marriage license was issued on April 25 to Major F. Divine and Miss Ritchings. Father Divine gave his age as 41.

Actually, there is no record of his exact age. His biographers estimate he is 71 years old. His followers believe he is immortal and age in the number of years as counted by mere mortals has nothing to do with him.

He is believed to have been born George Baker in South Carolina around 1875. He first appeared as an evangelist in 1900 and 13 years later he billed himself as "the messenger." He became Major Divine sometime around 1919 and proclaimed himself "God" about 1932 when he first emerged into prominence among New York City's depression ridden negroes.

His slogan was "peace, it's wonderful," and he promised to provide for all.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN ACTION

SANGLI, Oct. 5 (UPI): "Ever since I assumed the reins of administration, it has been my constant endeavour to respond to the quickening growth of ideals and aspirations of the people with the result that the Rayat Sabha has grown into the State Legislative Assembly to which the new Government to be constituted under the Reforms Act announced to-day will be fully responsible", observed the Raja Saheb in the course of his address at the Durbar held this morning, announcing the grant of further instalment of reforms to the people of the State.

Continuing, the Raja Saheb said: "The new constitution, including the franchise and electoral rules, will have to be drawn by the Constitution Committee. The time when the Constitution Committee is to be appointed will have to be settled after taking several factors into consideration. On the one hand, the Committee would probably like to have a clearer picture of the Constitution of British India as it will emerge from the labours of the Constituent Assembly. On the other hand, if the scheme for the formation of a Deccan States' Union now under consideration materialises, a Constitution Committee will have to be appointed for drawing up a constitution for the whole Union, and in that case a separate Committee for Sangli would be superfluous and out of place. I have, therefore, refrained from appointing the Committee at once and shall do so, in consultation with my new Council of Ministers when an occasion arises."

The Raja Saheb added: "I do not, however, think it proper to sit still and do nothing in the meantime. On the other hand, my hands will be strengthened and I shall feel on surer ground in my momentous decisions which I have to take with regard to the future of the Sangli State, if I have a Council of responsible Ministers to advise me, I have, therefore, decided to grant the greatest measure of responsible Government and make the Ministers responsible to the Assembly by making them removable by an adverse vote of the Assembly."

WILL LIVE TO 100 ON RAW FRUITS!

MELBOURNE, Oct. 5 (Reuter):—Declaring that his aim is to live to be 100, a Southampton England man has arrived here in the hope of buying a tropic island where he can live "the simple life".

He is Mr. A. D. Perelle, the 51 year-old former Chairman of the British Health and Freedom Society, and he said that when he gets his island, he will live on only raw fruit and vegetable.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, he said, was an example of a man who could enjoy a long life through simple living.

He added that on the voyage over, he amazed passengers by running ten miles round the decks every morning and by doing yogic postures.

Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh New Labour Office

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to all workers to unite as one body under the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh to promote their interests was made by Mr S. K. Patil opening a new labour office of the Bombay branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, to-day at Mr. Mangaldas Varma's bungalow, Parel, Bombay.

Mr. Patil said that before the Industrial Relations Bill, now before the Assembly, became law, it was advisable for the workers to join the above Sangh which was the only Mazdoor Sangh recognised by the Government.

Mr. Patil appealed to them to eradicate illiteracy and disease, prevalent at present among the working classes.

INDONESIAN PROBLEM MAY BE SOLVED

"Times" Optimistic About Outcome Of Fresh Negotiations

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuter): The "Times" takes an optimistic view of the discussions due to start in Batavia on the future of the Netherlands Indies. A despatch from its special correspondent in Batavia, it says, indicates that "the prospects of a settlement are now more favourable than at the time when Lord Iverchapel's mediation so narrowly missed success" in the early part of this year.

"The negotiations for the conclusion of a military truce have not gone smoothly as the Indonesian leaders put forward a series of demands with which compliance was by no means easy", it says. "In particular their stipulation that no more Dutch troops should come to the Indies was unreasonable. Whatever may be the position of affairs in the interior of Java itself, it is not in dispute that public security in some of the outlying islands is far from satisfactory.

Dr. Sjahrir now heads the new Cabinet which is formed on a more representative basis than his former administration. The Muslims are strongly represented and include the Sultan of Jacja head of one of the most important Javanese ruling dynasties. Another of the Ministers is a Chinese, a fact of some importance in view of the recent alienation of that community from the Republicans after the massacres of last June. Altogether Dr. Sjahrir is likely to find his authority considerably against irresponsible extremist elements. It is significant that the Indonesian administration has been able to begin again the evacuation of prisoners of war and internees from the interior. Tendency in extremist circles to treat these "unfortunates" as hostages has been among the most serious causes of Dutch resentment against the entire republican regime.

M.G.M.'s NEW 16 m.m. PROGRAMME

With the return of Govind Ramchandra Amonkar to India from the United States, where he spent the last five months studying all aspects of 16 mm. operations, Metro Goldwyn Mayer of India plans to swing into high gear on its new 16 mm programme, it was announced to-day by A. Rowland Jones, M.G.M. Manager of India.

Mr. Rowland Jones emphasized that Metro plans to encourage regular 35 mm exhibitors in India to take over the new programme as a natural outgrowth of their present business.

He and Mr. Amonkar explained that every possible aid will be extended by Metro to enable exhibitors to get started in the new 16mm field. India will soon have not only permanent 16mm theatres in larger centres of population that do not now have theatres, but also travelling 'Metromobiles', which will bring the latest stars and the finest M-G-M productions to isolated areas where the population is too small to support a regular run theatre.

Metro is solemnly pledged to safeguard 35mm exhibitors in India from 16mm competition, Mr. Amonkar declared.

Established theatre men in India should enter the 16mm field, Mr. Amonkar said, in order to share in the profits of the new field and also to be in a position to help keep 16mm exhibition under proper control.

As part of his training course, Mr. Amonkar travelled the length and breadth of the United States. He spent a week in Washington conferring with United States Government Officials.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO GHAFFAR KHAN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (API): A Press Note says: In reply to an enquiry from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated that, as already announced in the Press, "Major Donald died from a self-inflicting wound".

CALLING ON RAM GOPAL

A group photograph taken during the present writer's visit to Ram Gopal's Bangalore studio. Back row, left to right: Rani Chaudhari a dance pupil, Michael Rousse Business—Manager, Shevanti, Ram Gopal, Madhuramba Bharata Natyaguru, her daughter, "Sardi," Tara Chaudhari, Govindraj stage-manager and well known artist, Borilal Kathak teacher and a male dance pupil. Seated are the musicians of Ram Gopal's S. Indian Orchestra

PART I: THE DANCER AT HOME

By "Sardi"

In a corner of Bangalore's Benson Town, stands a rambling old house with gables, half hidden from view by the majestic trees that stand in the spacious courtyard. It is called "Torquay Castle"—a relic of some retired Blimp of Victorian times with nostalgia for Devonshire, probably his home county.

★

RAJPUT LINEAGE

With the passing of the hoary warrior, came a fine Rajput gentleman, a retired lawyer, to take his place as master of "Torquay Castle." He brought with him, as his life mate, a Burmese girl of rare beauty and sweetness of disposition

These two are gone too—as all things born must go. But, going, they have given the world one of its finest artistes.

RAM GOPAL who, in the manner of a prodigy, at the early age of twenty-one, captured the hearts and won the admiration of the peoples of many nations with his dancing grace, his wonderful mastery of technique and his winsome charm inherited from his lovely Burmese mother.

★

EVE OF WORLD TOUR

It is some years now since Ram Gopal first alighted, like a dazzling sunbeam, before audiences in Burma, Java, Tokyo, New York, Hollywood, Honolulu, London, Paris, Warsaw and his own motherland, culling praise from well-known dance critics such as Care Von Vechten, Arnold Haskell and I. J. Fisher

Today, maturer, with greater knowledge of technique, and much experience in training new dancers, many of whom have, subsequently, tasted of fame, Ram Gopal is on the eve of yet another world tour as I discovered on my recent visit down South.

★

'CHEZ GOPAL'

It is a fine experience meeting Gopal in his own surroundings. His Persian-carpeted home with tapestries and the paintings of masters such as Jamini Roy, Rhoerich, Chugtai and others hanging in splendour on the walls, makes an appropriate setting for his somewhat exotic personality the result of the crossing of Rajput and Burmese strains. To complete the picture, is his richly treasured "Gowri"—a bronze image of Parvati almost two thousand years old, enshrined in a corner of his completely oriental living-room. Burning perpetually at the foot of the figure is a tiny "diva". A Greek marble Buddha and a Burmese one of rare craftsmanship, along with an exquisite bronze Nataraja (God of the Dance), further enhance the attractiveness of this quaint living-room.

Sitting back gracefully amidst the soft silk cushions on the richly decked 'divan', Gopal seems restful and talks at ease.

ALL FOR ART

"When I first took to dancing", he explains, "I must confess that Fame, as much as love for my art, lured me on. But it is different now. One wearies of plaudits, but never of one's art. We dancers pass on, but our art survives. We are as much its servants as the priest of the fire he tends."

"Does it please you," I ask, "to train new dancers even when you know they will one day desert you as so many have in the past?"

"Gathering fresh talent is part of my dut. The seeds I sow may grow into beautiful flowers to grace my art. In that idea, I am content—just like a gardener whose flowers may adorn other places than his garden."

DEVOTEE, NOT CONNOISSEUR

He is very catholic in his tastes. His book shelves contain classical gems of philosophy and literature such as Plato, Aurelius, Dickens and Shakespeare, as well as treatises on dancing, sculpture, art both Eastern and Western, and works of light fiction.

"I see you are a connoisseur of Art", I say as my eyes rove round his living-room.

He smiles. "I prefer to be called a humble devotee ever in search of knowledge in its various forms. One can never know enough after all—can one?"

(To be concluded, next week, with Part II: The Dancer In his Studio.)

Ram Gopal dancing before a spell-bound audience in the grounds of a South Indian temple. He often gives such impromptu performances to which the poor, who cannot afford theatre tickets, flock with great eagerness.

While Madhuramba, female Bharata Natya teacher, explains technicalities to "Sardi," Gopal instructs pupils Tara Chaudhari (left) and Shevanti (right). In the corner is a bronze figure of Nataraja, the God of the Dance.

FRENCH SQUATTERS SCORE VICTORY

PARIS, Oct. 5. (Reuter): "Squatters" who earlier this week invaded army barracks at Limorges in South West France won their victory when military and civic authorities signed an agreement to turn over the buildings to them.

M. Georges Guin, Communist Mayor of the town, said that under the agreement "The Squatters" would be allowed to occupy two out of five large buildings, the remainder to be used for new conscripts of France's 1946 class.

FRENCH WINE 'RACKET'.

PARIS, Oct. 5. (Reuter): Judicial proceedings are to be opened against persons not at present named for black market operations in wine.

High-grade civil servants are reported to be involved and newspapers suggest that well-known political personalities may have been implicated.

The wine "racket," said to have ramifications all over France and Algeria, is believed to have yielded more than £2,000,000 and have diverted monthly nearly 1,000,000 gallons of wine from normal channels.

A departmental chief was asked to resign some time ago and later investigations disclosed that certain firms had been given monopoly rights to import wine from Algeria. Large quantities of wine allocated for export to provide France with the much needed foreign currency found their way on to the domestic black market.

GIRL KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Jeep Collides With Military Truck In Karachi

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): Miss June Laventon (22) a typist employed at Malir Cantonment was killed and Lieut. Frank of the Airborne Division was injured in legs as a result of a motor accident while returning from a dancing party early to-day.

It appears that their jeep while negotiating a blind curve collided with a military truck. The jeep was badly damaged and Miss Laventon and Lieut. Frank were both thrown out. Miss Laventon died of head injuries while on the way to the R.A.F. Hospital. Lieut. Frank is progressing satisfactorily.

Soviet Demand Defeated

PARIS, Oct. 4 (Reuter): Russia's demand that the Danube question should not be dealt within the peace treaties was defeated for the second time in the Paris Conference tonight.

By eight votes to five, the Balkans Economic Committee rejected the Soviet proposal that the Anglo-United States draft article in the Hungarian Treaty guaranteeing freedom of navigation and providing for the calling of a conference of interested states to establish a permanent international regime for the river is to be omitted from the treaty.

A battle was joined between the United States and Russia over an American amendment to reduce reparations to be paid by Finland to Russia from 300,000,000 dollars to 20,000,000 dollars.

The United States proposal for a similar reduction in reparations payments by Hungary was made earlier in the week and was defeated.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Feodor Gusev, accused the United States of violating the rules of procedure by submitting such an amendment at the last moment, since August 2 was set as the deadline for submitting amendments

No Immediate Danger Of War

PARIS, Oct. 4. (Reuter): M. Ilya Ehrenburg, the famous Russian author, to-day supported Generalissimo Stalin's recent declaration that no immediate danger of war exists, when speaking at Ambassadeur's Theatre here.

He said "too much is said nowadays about the war which is approaching and not enough about the war which has just ended. People forget what Russia did to save civilisation. They want to exclude the Soviet Union from European civilisation.

"Do not Tolstoy and Dostoevski belong to this civilisation? assuredly more so than the atom bomb".

Speaking of France-Russian relations, M. Ehrenburg said "I shall be asked at Moscow whether Russia has many enemies in France. I shall answer 'she has thousands'. And if I am asked how many friends she has, I shall reply 'only one: the humble folk of France' ".

Schacht Under House-Arrest

NUREMBERG, Oct. 5 (Reuter): It was officially announced to-day that Schacht and Fritzsche, the acquitted Nazis now in Nuremberg, are under house-arrest by the German police.

The American News Service in Germany reported to-day that warrants for the arrest of all the three acquitted Nazis had now been issued by the Nuremberg tribunal "on application" and were now in the hands of the Central Police Administration of Nuremberg.

It said that the police outside the houses where the two men are staying could arrest them as soon as American safe conduct guards had been withdrawn.

A Security Official in the Nuremberg prison told 'Reuter' to-day: "Von Papen says he wants to stay in the prison until he gets a passport to the British zone. But he changes his plans so often. He is in very good spirits as he has just heard that his son Franz who was re-arrested this week and sent to the Dachao prisoner of war camp, is being discharged.

"We shall give Von Papen sanctuary until he chooses to go out of the Nuremberg gaol", the Security Officer stated. "Once he goes outside he cannot get back, neither can Fritsscne nor Schacht if they find things too hot for them outside."

The Nuremberg Tribunal which, according to the American news service in Germany, has issued warrants for arrest of the three acquitted Nazis is presumed to be the Nuremberg District Purge Tribunal—a German Court.

Seven Killed In Exp'osion

MARCUS HOOK (Pennsylvania), Oct. 4 (Reuter): Seven people are now reported killed and nearly 140 others injured by fire and explosions at the Sun Oil Company's petrol refinery here.

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SCHACHT DELIBERATELY SUPPORTED NAZI PARTY

Russian Judge Gives Reasons Why He Did Not Agree With Tribunal's Decision

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A.P.A.): A statement by Nikitchenko, Soviet Judge at the Nuremberg trial, was broadcast yesterday by the Moscow radio, quoting a Tass message from Nuremberg and heard in London by the Soviet Monitor.

The radio described the broadcast as being Nikitchenko's dissenting opinion on the verdict concerning the defendants Schacht, Von Papen, Fritsche and Hess, and the defendant organizations, the Government, the Cabinet, the General Staff and the High Command of the German armed forces.

Nikitchenko stated, according to the radio, "The tribunal had taken decisions: (a) To acquit the defendants Hjalmer Schacht, Von Papen and Hans Fritsche, (b) To refuse to recognise as criminal organizations the Government, the Cabinet, the General Staff and the High Command of the German armed forces.

In this part I cannot agree with the decision of the tribunal since it does not accord with the factual side of the case and rests on incorrect conclusions.

"The evidence presented to the tribunal in regard to defendant Schacht confirms the following facts:

"Schacht established contact with Goering in Dec. 1930, and with Hitler in the beginning of 1931. Then he established contact between the leadership of the Nazi Party and the biggest representatives of the German industrial and financial world. This in particular is confirmed by the testimony of the witness Severing.

"In July, 1932 Schacht demanded that Von Papen should offer Hitler the post of Reich's Chancellor. This is confirmed by the testimony of Von Papen at the time of the preliminary interrogation and by the testimony of Schacht in court.

"In November, 1932 Schacht collected signatures of German industrialists persuading them to favour the appointment of Hitler as Reich's Chancellor. On November 12, 1932 Schacht wrote to Hitler: 'I do not doubt that development of events can only lead to your appointment. We are endeavouring to collect a large number of signatures in industrial circles in order to secure your appointment to that post'.

In February, 1933 Schacht organised the financing of the election campaign conducted by the Nazi Party and demanded a meeting of Hitler and Goering with industrialists in order that the latter might make a grant of 3,000,000 marks.

"Schacht admitted in court that he pointed out the necessity for granting this sum to the Nazi leaders, and defendants Funk and the former member of the administration of the I. G. Farben Industries, Schnitzler, who took part in that meeting, confirmed that it was precisely Schacht who was the initiator of the financing of the election campaign.

"On Aug. 29, 1932 Schacht wrote to Hitler: 'Wherever my activity may lead me in the near future, even if you should see me in prison some time, you will always be able to rely on me as a trustworthy helper.'

"Thus Schacht consciously and deliberately supported the Nazi Party and actively assisted in the seizure of power by the Fascists in Germany".

Nikitchenko's statement concluded: "In August, 1933 Schacht was appointed Reich's Minister of Economy. His ministry received the task of conducting the economic preparation for war and Schacht, as Minister of Economy, was given unlimited powers in the sphere of economy. Using the powers he had been given Schacht, in 1934, began the execution of the 'new plan' which played a colossal role in the arming of Germany."

SCHACHT AND FRITZCHE OUT OF JAIL.

NUREMBURG, Oct. 5 (Reuter): It was confirmed today that Hjalmar Schacht, former Nazi Finance Chief and Hans Fritzsche, Goebbels Propaganda Deputy—two of the three Nazis acquitted by the War Crimes Tribunal—were smuggled out of the Nuremberg Jail last night under cover of darkness and are now accommodated in the town.

Both men were almost arrested as soon as they left by the German police with warrants to take them into custody, but an American Military Police Officer intervened and allowed them to reach their destinations.

An official announcement from the Nuremberg Palace of Justice today said that the two Nazis left Nuremberg jail "as free men" at 11-20 last night. 'Both men were furnished with transportation to the place they wanted to go to."

Schacht is staying at a house in the suburb, while Fritzsche has been given accommodation in Nuremberg by his lawyer.

Von Papen was still remaining in jail until he could get permission to travel to the British zone.

"UNDER HOUSE ARREST"

An American police safety official said: "Sachacht and Frishe are under house arrest on the orders of the American Military Government.

"They can leave their houses, which are being guarded by German police, assisted by American military police.

"I cannot say yet whether a German warrant will be served on them."

A report from American sources in Frankfurt said that German warrants for the arrest of the three Nazis had been withdrawn, on the ground that the charge of treason was "not apposite".

It was stated here, however, that all the three will come before the German-administrated Denazification Courts as dangerous Nazis.

The highest sentences these courts can impose in the Amrican zone is ten years' imprisonment.

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

The Holy See has appealed for clemency on behalf of Hans Frank, one of those sentenced to death by the Nuremberg Tribunal. Frank became a convert to Catholic religion while in Nuremberg Jail.

PLEA FOR AMNESTY

(From A Correspondent)

KARIKAL, Oct. 5: Commenting on Nuremberg judgment, Mr. Saheb Maricar, President, French India Civil Liberties' Union, says the best punishment in the interest of world peace will be to give them amnesty, on their giving a positive understanding that for the rest of their life they will sincerely repent for their war crimes and propagate in every corner of Europe, the gospel of non-violence, as an effective means of avoiding future wars, instead of hanging them.

CLEMENCY PLEAS FILED

NUREMBERG, Oct. 5 (A.P.A.): Clemency pleas were filed today with the General Secretary's office by Defence counsel for Goering, Funk, Doenitz, Seyssinquart and Jodl. The deadline for the appeals is 14-45 (G.M.T.) today.

FRAU JODL TO APPEAL TO TRUMAN

NUREMBERG, Oct. 5 (U.P.A.): Frau Luise Jodl, whose husband Colonel General Alfred Jodl is condemned to die, has received special permission from American Army authorities to transmit a telegram to President Harry Truman, her lawyer told the United Press of America today. Her previous attempts to appeal to prominent statesmen and generals have been unavailing.

U.S. Catholics' Gift To Bombay

The American Catholics have made a further gift of 249,000 lbs. of flour to the Province of Bombay.

Rt. Rev. G. Gracias, Bishop Auxiliary has written a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G Kher, offering the gift. "The National Catholic Welfare Conference has now shipped a further consignment of 249,000 pounds. This I very gladly place at your disposal and welcome the opportunity of assisting the Government in its plans to meet the food situation" says the Bishop.

American Wheat Reaches Karachi

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (UPI): "King Stephen" carrying 9,000 tons of American wheat has arrived here this morning. This is the first shipment of American wheat reaching Karachi.

The stock is being railed to deficit areas.

Cyclone Sweeps Santa Maria

LISBON, Oct. 5 (A.P.A.): A cyclone yesterday swept the island of Santa Maria, in the Azores, destroying the main hangar on the American-built airfield and other installations.

Cloth Shortage In India Due To Laziness

Gandhiji Appeals To Indians To Take To Spinning Seriously

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): After prayer this evening Mahatma Gandhi drew the attention of the audience to the bhajan of Mirabai which they had heard to-day. In it that great devotee says that she has bought God. If she could buy him it follows that every one can do so. There is another hymn in Gujarati in which Mirabai says she has bound God. How can he be bought or bound? Not with money but with love. The yarn produced in a spirit of love by a novice at the charkha class can bind him, however weak it be. In olden days human beings were bought and sold by slave holders. But this buying of God really meant becoming a slave of God. Love cannot be reckoned in terms of money.

Yesterday Rashtrapati told Mahatma Gandhi that Afghanistan was in need of cloth. Panditji is not only Rashtrapati as President of the Congress but also because he is the first Minister in the land. We cannot turn a deaf ear to anyone's need.

People from all over the world were wiring to congratulate India on having come thus far towards independence through non-violence. How then could they be enemies of anyone? Their Badshah Khan was a Pathan. His brother Pathans across the border had come to ask for cloth. It was India's duty to help them. This river of love could and should flow from India. Time was when India not only clothed herself but her Muslins were famed throughout the world for their exquisite texture. To-day they were naked in their own country and all through their own laziness. Money could buy neither grain nor cloth in a country which should feed and clothe herself with ease.

Mahatma Gandhi claimed that if they put their shoulders to the task and took to spinning they could fulfil not only their own but the needs of the world in the matter of cloth. It was a tragedy that to start another class there were not enough charkhas to give the pupils. Chairs and tables could be had in plenty but carpenters had lost the skill for making charkhas, because Khadi had not become universal. Nevertheless the class would be held and knowledge imparted through taklis. If they had the will they could improvise sticks and stones in order to draw yarn not only for their neighbours but for themselves also. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to all to spin and make over their yarn to him. He would utilise it for giving cloth to those who were in need.

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His Message Belongs To The Whole World

Sorensen's Tribute To Gandhiji

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuter): Mr. V. Krishna Menon, Personal Representative in Europe of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, told an audience in London at a Gandhi birthday celebration to-night "though we have a Government at New Delhi led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues, we are still far from independence.

"We have stormed the fortress, but we are denied the garrison. We have overcome the forces that kept India in thraldom, we have scaled the wall—yet complete victory is not yet achieved.

"We shall continue to fight the battle from within and without. Let no man, British or Indian, think that this is the time for the Indian people and their friends to rest on their oars.

"As for the future, we want to live in peace and friendliness with the peoples of all nations. We want to make the same contributions to their welfare as we hope they will make to ours.

"Mahatma Gandhi has given us the lead in the way to live with other nations of the world so that, by example, we can march forward to a happier existence."

"As Pandit Nehru has said, Mahatma Gandhi has straightened the backs of the Indian people. There was a time when we were not only repressed and humiliated, but our sense of inferiority made us forget that we could stand up like men. Gandhiji has given us the courage and dignity so that we feel and liv as free men.

"In a word, that is the contribution he has made" said Mr Menon. "When the time comes that the greatest of all questions in India has been resolved, whatever advice Gandhiji gives, he will command respect both from his followers and his opponents."

Mr. Menon added that in a world worn out by wars, it might be that his particular views would not be accepted by individuals, but all countries of the world subscribed more and more emphatically to the belief that humanity could not face another war

Of the relationship between Britain and India, Mr. Menon said that Mahatma Gandhi more than any other man had done great work for Britain. At times when the situation in India had deteriorated and where a small European population had been surrounded by a hostile population, his counsel had always been one of friendship and amity

Mr. S. C. Sangaonkar, Harijan Representative in the Central Legislative Assembly, told the audience that only fools among Harijans would send telegrams to Mr. Winston Churchill, asking for salvation. Mr. Churchill could do nothing for the Harijans, but wanted to use them for his imperialistic needs—and the same applied to his so-called love for the Muslims.

SON OF MANKIND

"Although Mahatma Gandhi is a son of India, he is also a son of mankind and his message belongs to the whole of the world", said Mr Reginald Sorensen, Labour Member of the British Parliament, who accompanied British Parliamentary Delegation to India last January. "Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru do not always agree with each other, but they have one thing in common—profound faith in the common man. I am glad Gandhiji has lived to see the day when a new India has dawned."

Mr. R Palme Dutt, British Communist Leader, who visited India to observe the work of the Cabinet Mission, warned the Indian people that the Viceroy could dismiss the Indian Government in a moment and declared that an independent India was still a long way ahead."

"We must see the barrier that still remains is broken down to prove that Mahatma Gandhi's work and suffering in the past has not been in vain", said Mr Dutt. 'Indian troops defending British imperialism do not come within non-violence theories which Mahatma Gandhi has followed in the past."

Mr. Rafik Zakaria, Chairman of the London Majlis, made a personal attack on Mr. Winston Churchill. "I owe my very political existence to Mahatma Gandhi, who I am pleased to note, is still strong and healthy, while burly and huge Mr. Churchill is nearly dead" he said.

Among the many goodwill messages to Mahatma Gandhi from prominent Britishers, was a tribute from the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, who wrote: "I hope he may live long to use his influence to guide his followers with wisdom and with patience, through the difficulties that lie ahead in the achievement of freedom and independence for India."

Mahatma's Message Of Peace On Dussehra Day

Thinks Rejoicing Would Be Inopportune In Present State Of Country

NEW DELHI, OCT. 4 (A.P.A.): MAHATMA GANDHI AT THE PRAYER MEETING LAST EVENING MADE AN APPEAL FOR PEACE ON THE CCCASION OF THE DUSSEHRA.

He had been asked, he said, how people should celebrate the festival. His answer was, he added, that rejoicing of any kind would be inopportune in the present state of the country. Gandhi said that as he had told them the day before their life was running dry and they needed God's help to irrigate it.

The Dussehra, he explained, represented the victory of good over evil rather than of strength over weakness for, he said, Ram was not a great warrior in the physical sense. Gandhi added that unlike Ravan, Ram did not have a big army at his back in adversity. He depended for his success on the righteousness of his cause, Gandhi added.

On the celebration of such an occasion, he said, it did not behove us to go out and provoke others to fight. Today, when the country was afire with communal hatred, the only proper course for the Hindus was to worship and celebrate at home, he added.

Gandhiji declared he would never support aggression under any circumstances. "If you are threatened with violence," he said, "you might take whatever measure you like to defend yourself, although even then, the highest form of bravery in my opinion would be not to retaliate."

Mahatma Gandhi disclosed that he had received a number of letters telling him to take himself off to the Himalayas because, his correspondents had said, he was deceiving the people. This, said Gandhiji, was not so. He had never deceived anybody, hesaid.

Concluding his prayer meeting, Gandhiji said. "We may not take the initiative in attack although we may defend ourselves if attacked. By attacking others without provocation, we shall be hampering the work of our own national government and the work of God.

"If we could make this a fact, India would be unrivalled among the nations of the world."

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (A.P.A.): Mahatma Gandhi has received a number of messages of congratulation on his 77th birthday.

Among them is a letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence received by airmail, in which the Secretary of State sent his best wishes.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a telegram from Benares said he prayed that Gandhiji "may live for 125 years recording more glorious triumphs of non-violence, truth and justice for the freedom of our motherland and humanity."

M. S. Aney, the Indian Representative in Ceylon wiring from Colombo expressed the hope that 'the seedling of Interim Government would soon grow under your guidance into a mighty and majestic tree of independence with numerous boughs full of green foliage blossoming with fragrant flowers yielding abundant crop of sweet fruit for Indians and their fellow beings in the East and West."

A number of public associations outside India have also congratulated Gandhiji on his birthday.

WHY GANDHIJI ENTERED POLITICAL FIELD

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (U.P.I.): "Perhaps you don't know that I felt compelled to come into the political field because I found that I could not do even social work without touching politics. All who breathe must pay a tax. That is the British Rule in India. The Collector of revenue and the Policeman are the only symbol by which millions in India's villages know the British Rule. One cannot sit still while the people are being ravaged".

In these words, according to Mr. Pyarelal's weekly letter for the next issue of the "Harijan", Mahatma Gandhi unfolded to an American Journalist the reasons which had drawn him out of seclusion into the vortex of Indian politics.

Replying to another query from the same interviewer as to why he wanted to live for 125 years, Gandhiji said that his desire to live up to 125 years was not for "enjoyment" but service. Both were not the same, observed Gandhiji, as he proceeded to expound the doctrine "of enjoyment through renunciation" as set forth in 'Ishopanishad.'

How to prevent the next war? was another important question asked by the journalist, to which Gandhiji said: "Irrespective of what the world will do each individual must act according to his ability without waiting for others if he wants to move them to act. There comes a time when the individual becomes irresistible and his action becomes all pervasive in its effect. This comes when he reduces himself to the zero."

"If the third war comes", added the Mahatma, "it will be the end of the world. The world cannot stand a third war. For, the second war has not stopped, it still goes on."

Karachi Club Incident

Assault Charge Against Leaguers

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (UPI): Conflict of ideologies is reported to have led to a clash between a Nationalist Muslim and a party of Muslim Leaguers, according to a case registered with the police.

Seth Abdul Rahim Haji Ahmed, who claims to hold Nationalist views, in a complaint alleges that he was assaulted in the premises of the Karachi Club by Mr. Iltaf Hussain, a supporter of the League, and his friends, breaking his four teeth.

New Textile Fibre

LONDON Oct. 5 (Reuter): The preparation is announced to-day of a new synthetic textile fibre called "Terylene", which will provide material of high quality, "silklike" rather than "woollike", with properties, however, very different from those of rayon and nylon. Quarters concerned with the development regard the scope for the discovery as very great. No indication yet as to prices of the material is available, which traders will very closely watch.

Gandhi Jayanti In Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 4 (API): The Zanzibar Indian Women's Association celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's birthday here. The Association passed a resolution wishing him long life and success in solving the remaining difficulties in the way of achieving complete freedom for India.

Gandhiji Thanks For Birthday Greetings

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (API): Mahatma Gandhi has thanked through the Press the senders in India and abroad of messages of birthday greetings.

In a communication to the Press he says:

It is impossible for me to send individual acknowledgements to the senders in India and abroad of numerous messages of birthday greetings. I must content myself with sending them my thanks through the courtesy of the Press.

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Churchill Bemoans

'IMMENSE ACT OF SURRENDER' IN INDIA

WALLACE'S SPEECH WELCOMED

CAIRO (Reuter).

Hafez Ramadan Pasha, leader of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, whose motto is "No negotiations with Britain before evacuation" has sent a message to Mr. Henry Wallace, the former U S. Secretary of Commerce, congratulating him on his recent "courageous" speech and telling him that his determined fight against imperialism has been warmly welcomed in Egypt.

The message expressed the hope that Mr Wallace will co-operate with the Nationalist Party of Egypt in "showing up Britain's hypocrisy to the world."

The Nationalists point out to Mr Wallace that Britain, while insisting on the withdrawal of French troops from the Levant and Russian troops from Persia refuse to evacuate Egypt unless the Egyptian sign a treaty that would ensure some form of British domination for many years to come.

"British imperialist policy in Egypt", the message concludes, is bound to have serious consequences.

U. S. MAY HALT RE-EXPORT OF INDIAN BURLAP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuter): The possibility that the United States Government may halt re-exports of Indian burlap because of continuing shortage and seasonal demand from the United States to provide bagging for the current sugar crop was envisaged today.

It was disclosed that the supply situation was "under most active study" by various Government agencies and that an announcement could be expected "sometime next week."

It was learned in informed quarters that there is a possibility of suspension of licences by which Government controls the volume of re-exports. Relaxation of the supply situation in the United States, however, would again alter the picture. Licences are not required for burlap shipments from India which are channelled to other countries through a free port area such as exists in the New York harbour, it was explained.

FIRST PREFERENCE TO AFRICANS IN NEW GUINEA PLANTATIONS

SYDNEY (Reuter): Natives will get first preference in the allocation of new plantations in Papua and New Guinea, said External Territories Department officials on September 16.

Until normal conditions are restored no new native land settlement will be permitted there.

Even then, the number of non-native plantations will be strictly limited, and will be allowed only with the express authorisation of the Administration.

The Government's expressed policy in relation to the rehabilitation and development of the Territories is that "the basis for the future economy will be native and European industry with the limit of non-native expansion determined by the welfare of the natives generally."

As a result of this policy, the development of native industry is a primary objective of the Administration.

It is claimed, however, that available lands and labour cannot be determined until conditions in the Territories have been restored to a degree which will permit a reasonably accurate survey of the overall position.

Many natives had shown evidence of wanting to start in agriculture—rubber, copra, cocoa and coffee-growing—on their own behalf.

Officials said that ex-servicemen in New Guinea were entitled to exactly the same repatriation benefits as those on the mainland, except that there was no provision for War Service Homes.

Machinery for administering these benefits was being set up now, and recently an officer of the Rehabilitation Section of the Postwar Reconstruction Department had been appointed to Port Moresby to handle rehabilitation problems.

Training benefits had been extended to native who served with the Pacific Island forces. Some were learning carpentry and plumbing and other trades, which would be useful in the territories.

Talks Of Rallying All Forces Opposed To 'Socialist Theory And Mismanagement'

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 5 (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, addressing a Conservative Party mass meeting here today declared: "At present we are not like some of our neighbours on the Continent, plunged in fundamental discussions about our constitution. The Government as well as the Opposition—Socialists, Conservatives and Liberals—are united against Comfunism and Communist Party.

Mr. Churchill criticising the Labour Government's policy said: "In little more than an year they have diminished British influence abroad and very largely paralysed our revival at home."

PLATITUDES ON INDIA

"But now I turn abroad," Mr. Churchill continued. "I wish to speak of India. I am very glad you passed a resolution about India at the conference yesterday. You all know my views about India and how we have desired to give full Dominion Status to India, including the right embodied in the Statute of Westminster for the Indian peoples like other Dominions to quit the British Commonwealth of Nations altogether.

"The way in which the Socialist Government have handled this problem has been such as to give the vast masses of the people of India hardly any choice but to become separated from the British crown, which has so long shielded them from internal convulsions or foreign invasion.

"The Government of India has been placed—or, I should rather say, thrust—into the hands of men, who have good reason to be bitterly hostile to the British connection but who in no way represent the enormous mass of nearly 400,000,000 of all races, states and peoples of India, who have dwelt so long in peace with one another."

CHURCHILL'S FEARS

Mr. Churchill added: "I fear that a calamity impends upon this sub-continent, which is almost as big as Europe, more populous and even more harshly divided.

"It seemes that in quite a short time India will become a separate foreign and none too friendly country to the British Commonwealth of Nations. Indian unity, created by British rule, will swiftly perish and no one can measure the misery and bloodshed which will overtake these enormous masses of humble helpless million or under what New Power their future and destiny will lie.

"All this is happening every day, every hour. The great ship is sinking in a calm sea.

"Those who should have devoted their utmost efforts to keep her afloat have instead opened the sea cocks. This event will long leave its mark in history.

"It may well be that Burma will soon suffer the same fate. I am grieved to have to state these sombre tidings to you."

Mr. Churchill added: "Most of you will certainly live to see whether I am right or wrong. I may be wrong now. What has been the effect of our immense act of surrender in India?"

"On the morrow of our victory and of our services, without which human freedom would not have survived, we are divesting ourselves of the mighty and wonderful empire which had been built up in India by 200 years of effort and sacrifice and the nnmber of the King's subjects is being reduced to barely a quarter of what it has been for generations.

"Yet, at this very moment and in the presence of this unparalleled act of voluntary abdication, we are still ceaselessly abused by the Soviet wireless and by certain unfriendly elements in the United States for being a Land-Grabbing Imperialist Power, seeking for expansion and aggrandisement."

LABOUR'S VACILLATING POLICY IN PALESTINE

"What are we to say of the handling of the Palestine problem by the Socialist Government? At the General Election they made lavish promises to the Zionists and their success at the poll excited passionate expectations throughout the Jewish World."

"These promises were no sooner made than they were discarded and now all through this year the Government stands vacillating without any plan or policy, holding on to the mandate in which they have no vital interests, gaining distrust and hostility both of the Arab and the Jew and exposing us to worldwide reprobation for their manifest incapacity.

"Thus both at Home and abroad the British nation and the empire have been deprived of the rewards their conduct deserves, I have naturally considered very carefully what is my duty in these times.

"It would be easy for me to retire gracefully in n odour df civic freedoms and this plan crossed by mind frequently some months ago.

RESOLVED TO KEEP TORY FLAG FLYING

"I feel now, however, that the situation is so serious and what may have to come, so grave that I am resolved to go forward carrying the flag as long as I have the necessary strength and energy and continue to have your confidence."

Mr. Churchill then detailed the steps which the Conservative Party would take to establish "Rallying centres for men and women of all parties who opposed the Socialist theory and mismanagement."

IMMIGRATION IS CANADA'S POST-WAR TOPIC

"Immigration" a word which paradoxically can mean prosperity or depression, wealth or poverty, is becoming increasingly apparent in the language of Canada, which many say must have a greater real population. If she is to retain her hold on a half-continent and thrive.

With the war over and its travel barriers dissolving, the word has cropped up on the tongue of the average Canadian, the social worker, the well-wishers and the Parliamentarian—all urging that Canada open the immigration gates in a manner, selective or otherwise, that will help to people this country's broad and sparsely settled lands and provide markets for those already here.

It came up again and again during debates in the Parliamentary session just ended and the talk was finally quitted when resources minister Glen, whose department handles immigration, disclosed that an inter-departmental committee was now drawing up a post-war immigration policy which he hoped would soon be announced.

Closely linked with this impending announcement are the current deliberations of the United Nations Social and Economic Council which hopes to develop a scheme by which Canada, the United States and other lands of the new world will absorb some of the war-displaced, homeless peoples of Europe.

The problem was brought to the forefront recently by the Senate Immigration Committee, which told the Upper House that Immigration was of prime importance if "we are to hold our place abroad and maintain and improve our standard of living at home."

In a nutshell it urged that the Government start a vigorous policy of selective immigration as soon as shipping space becomes available and that Europe be combed for persons who would become real assets in Canadian life.

That report, based on the evidence of scores of witnesses over several weeks, trumpeted the call that has been sounded by private organisations and private members of Parliament, who have urged that Canada embark at the earliest possible moment on a policy of selective immigration.

The bars already have been partially lifted. In May, it was announced that relatives of Canadians will be allowed to enter the dominion from foreign countries, providing their Canadian relatives can support and house them. Since then, steps have been taken to establish facilities for civil and medical examination in northern and southern Europe.

KHAZERUN FALLS TO TRIBESMEN

Battle For Shiraz Raging

TEHERAN, Oct. 5, (Reuter): Persian Army General Headquarters today announced the fall to armed tribesmen of the garrison of Khazerun, 70 miles North-West of the Persian Gulf port of Bushire, after heavy fighting and severe casualties, says Reuter's correspondent.

The General Headquarters 'communique' stated that all army buildings and stores had been destroyed before the garrison yielded.

BATTLE FOR SHIRAZ

A column sent to Shiraz, capital of the Fars Province, reached the beleaguered town last night after a 12-hour running battle with the tribesmen while crossing the Mardasht Plateau in the neighbourhood of Badjgah, 11 miles from Shiraz.

The exact state of affairs in Shiraz was not made clear in today's statement, which said that in the last two days the battle for Shiraz had started and that the garrison was holding out against fierce attacks by the tribesmen.

The previous news of Shiraz was the Teheran Radio statement yesterday that a relief column had been sent there "with orders to recapture the town."

From Jahrum Hajfum, 100 miles South-West of Shiraz, news was received today that a large military garrison in that locality was expecting an attack by the tribesmen at any moment.

KERMANSHAH NOT CAPTURED BY TRIBESMEN

The report yesterday that tribesmen had gained control of Kermanshah, the Western Persia key town, was incorrect according to a message received today.

The erroneous report was the result of an error in transmission of the message.

PERSIAN FORCES ASKED TO COUNTER ATTACK

The Persian War Department has ordered forces facing rebel tribesmen in South Persia to counter attack everywhere they are menaced, it was learned here today.

It is feared that if the rising of tribesmen spreads to Khuzistan Province, the oilfield region will be endangered.

The Persian Army losses are already considered heavy, however, and foreign military circles here believe that Government troops are outnumbered as well as being handicapped by the immensity of deserts.

STANSGATE TO SUCCEED WAVELL

LONDON, Oct. 5, (UPA): Lord Stansgate, who has resigned from his post as Secretary of State for Air, was seen today as the most probable successor to Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India whose tenure terminates in 1948, radioes Harold Guard, U.P.A. staff correspondent.

Most informed observers believed that Lord Stansgate would be judged the most acceptable choice from the Indian viewpoint, and that his resignation from the Cabinet was designed to facilitate his availability for the Viceregal appointment which would be announced in the near future.

It was recalled that Stansgate as Sir Wedgewood Benn was Secretary of State for India under Ramsay MacDonald's Labour Government.

Jullunder Sweepers Not To Go On Strike

JULLUNDER, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): Municipal sweepers of Jullunder who were to go on strike yesterday did not do so, an amicable settlement having been reached with the Municipal authorities.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (API): India is to increase her telephone lines from 121,000 to 218,000 of which 20,000 additional lines will be provided in Bombay alone. This figure includes extensions of 2,400 lines at Naigaum Exchange, 3,000 lines at Gell Street, 2,800 lines at Colaba, and a new 10,000 lines exchange at Mandvi.

Apart from this ambitious programme for increasing telephone facilities throughout India, the Department is paying special attention to combating inefficiency in the telephone service.

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): Fifteen wagons of a goods train proceeding from Gonda to Gorakhpur capsized this morning between Tenich ad Gaur stations of O. T. Railway over 50 miles west of Gorakhpur. The engine and five wagons along with the guard's van are safe. The line is being cleared.

Peace Talks In China Head For Final Breakdown

Nationalists Capture Two More Towns In Advance On Kalgan

NANKING, Oct. 4 (U.P.A.): The Chinese Nationalists' advance on Kalgan to-day developed into a pincer movement as two government columns, advancing from opposite sides, captured two more towns in Kalgan's defense circle, cables Walter Logan, United Press of America staff correspondent.

The two towns were Nan How Jan, 50 miles north-west of the city, and Hwa Cheng, 44 miles south-east.

A third column is reported still fighting around To Lun, where the Communists are stiffly resisting.

Meanwhile, along the Peiping-Hankow railway where the Communists have made big gains the past few days, the Nationalists defending Paoting, the capital of Hopei Province, have wrested Totai and Tsaono away from the attacking Reds.

The Communists are reported to be bringing up more reinforcements to strengthen the drive.

At the same time, the peace talks neared a final breakdown and the capital was tense as government leaders and United States peace mediators met in a late hour effort to save the situation.

Plague In Poona Not Abating

POONA, Oct. 4. (A.P.I.): The plague situation in Poona shows no signs of improvement so far. During the last week 8 deaths and 35 attacks were reported. The authorities are further intensifying anti-plague measures to check the spread of the epidemic.

MYRNA LOY FILES 1,000,000 DOLLAR LIBEL SUIT

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 4 (U.P.A.): Film star Myrna Loy today filed a 1,000,000 dollar libel suit against the trade publication, "The Hollywood Reporter" for printing an article attributed to Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labour Vice-President, charging that she sponsors Communist organisations.

Philosopher Looks At Peace Problems

Great People Are Really "Pests Of Humanity," Says Sir Radhakrishnan

MADRAS, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): If the world was to be set on the right track it had to take its lessons not from the great people who were really "pests of humanity" but from those great sages of the world like Jesus, Budha, Socrates and Gandhiji, said Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan inaugurating the Gandhian Era Publications at Gokhale hall this evening.

The Gandhian Era publications is intended to propagate the ideals of Gandhiji under the general editorship of Mrs. Dakshyani Velayudun.

Sir Radhakrishnan said that the very name "Gandhian Era publications" suggested that Gandhiji's life and work are of epoch making importance and that they contained the elements of a new world and a new era.

.....

Sir Radhakrishnan, referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem, said that it could be solved if it was possible for us to endow a feeling of brotherhood in the minds of the people. This could be brought about by a special revolution which would mean the abolition of caste and untouchability and an economic revolution which would reduce the distance between wealth and poverty. The Muslim brother would then feel that he was having a square deal in this country and that he belonged to a nation with which he shared one common cultural heritage.

Speaking on the present peace talks now going on in Paris Sir Radhakrishnan said: "The great statesmen talked about a new world so long as the war was on and they proclaimed great ideals to the ordinary humanity enthused them and made them sacrifice themselves and now, when the war is over and when peace is being hammered out, those proclamations have become a challenge, an accusing finger pointed at the great statesmen of the world, who were failing to realise those ideals and to redeem the pledges in the name of which millions laid down their lives."

It happened in the last war. The statesmen then proclaimed great things, but actually they brought about peace devoid of morality, devoid of wisdom, and devoid of nobility. We had another war and this time again the great statesmen are meeting and trying to find out how the world could be launched into another plane of sanity and generosity. They announced that they would establish conditions for humanity to live in safety and freedom—freedom from fear and want.

"But what is happening at the peace conference? "Endless wranglings and an acrid atmosphere. The ordinary people are filled with profound misgivings. Is there any indication that Britain, America and Russia are disarmed? The question is not when is the next war. Is it going to be very soon? That is the question which is practically making us feel nervous. It is a moral crisis that is facing us today.

One chief cause for the present evils in the world, Sir Radhakrishnan continued, was "deliberate indoctrination." Ordinary human beings from their nurseries were trained and made to feel that they belonged to a class or race or nation, and a spirit of maliciousness towards other groups, side of man and turning him into them, thereby darkening the human side of of man and turning him into a beast of prey who took pleasure in killing other human beings. It was a false twist that had been given to human beings whose individuality was practically suppressed.

It was, therefore, necessary, he said, to make individuals preserve their individuality and not to sacrifice it at the altar of any nation or race. Gandhiji stood for the true value of religion and democracy. If, therefore, the world was to be set on the right track, it had to take its lessons not from the great people, who were really "pests of humanity", but those great sages of the world like Jesus, Budha, Socrates and Gandhiji.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, October 4

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2	
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	97-7/16
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p.c., 1961,	112
War Loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and further	107-3/4
Funding loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	117-3/8
Victory bonds, 4 p.c.	119-3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London reg.	86
National Bank of India	38

LONDON BULLION
LONDON October 4

Spot and Forward	55-1/2
Gold bars fine per oz.,	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Oct. 4

United States price of foreign Silver	90-1/8

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, October 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	—
Australian Wheat (Bulk) Sept./Oct quoted	71
Australian wheat (bags)	—

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Oct. 4.

	To-day's Price.
January	2.00 1/8 to 2.00 1/2
March	1.96 1/2 to 1.96 1/2
May	1.93 asked

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 4.

October	38.63
December	38.33
January	38.17
March	37.94
May	37.43
July	36.67
October	33.03
Middling spot	39.33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	38.36
December	38.30
March	38.00
May	37.53
July	36.65
Middling spot	38.55

Books for Sale

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Anti-Franco Guerilla Organisation Broken Up

Spanish Police Capture Prominent Communist Leaders

MADRID, Oct. 4 (Reuter): The Spanish police announced tonight that they captured Jose Isisa Olazola, alleged to be a prominent Communist leader and Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Franco guerilla Forces of all Spain. He was taken with 84 other Communists many of whom are outstanding in guerilla activities. The police claim to have broken up a most important organisation.

The police claim that in a fight, several weeks ago, between the guerillas and police, Jesuz Bayon Gonzalez, known as "Major Carlos", and one of the leaders of the Communist Party, all Spain, was shot dead. Gonzalez is claimed by the police to have been the commander of the guerilla army in the Eastremadura region.

The police say that they found a trail of this organisation while tracking down the murderers of Juli an Muguerza, who was killed when carrying a building worker's payroll in Madrid at the end of August.

They found clues leading to the arrest in Telavera de La Reina of the alleged leader in this outrage, Jose Anonio Lernadi, who, the police claim was the political adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of the guerillas and also held an important post in the Communist Party.

The police also say that they shot dead during the same fight Manuel Taberna Antona, known as "The Doctor", said by the police to be the guerilla army leader in Loft Gredos Mountains where General Franco went shooting this summer.

The police say that important documents found in the sweep included plans for bank robbery and sabotage acts. They also seized a large quantity of clandestine Communist propaganda and a secret printing plan.

Olaiz La is said to have arrived recently from Argentine.

The police consider that a deadly blow has been given to the whole guerilla organisation.

MAHATMA PROMISES KHADI TO AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (A.P.I.): Sardar Mohammed Mian Khan, Afghan Vice-Minister and Sardar Ghulam Mohamed Khan, Afghan Consul-General in India, called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning and discussed the question of cloth shortage in Afghanistan. Mahatma Gandhi is understood to have promised to supply khadi cloth to Afghanistan.

Later they visited the charka class at Bhangi colony and urged some students to come to Afghanistan to carry on this work.

They dined with Pandit Nehru last night.

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CONSEQUENCES OF
PAKISTAN
BY
K. L. GAUBA

Several books of Mr. Gauba have had far-reaching effects, but nothing he has written equals in importance his "Consequences of Pakistan". Here he deals with the most outstanding question of the hour in an outstanding manner. Pakistan is viewed from all angles—Defence, Finance, Territorial Readjustments and—Khalistan. It is written with the vigour and force that have made Mr. Gauba's books world famous. While holding the Hindus responsible for Pakistan, Mr. Gauba finds that Pakistan will be an "effete and defenceless state", the "prey of foreign exploiters", and "whatever else Pakistan may or may not achieve, it will certainly have to its credit the economic downfall of the Muslim agriculturists".

The Book is a Warning and a Beacon.

Price Rs. 6

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LION PRESS—LAHORE

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIAN CRICKETERS PRAISED IN ENGLAND. DUCKWORTH'S TRIBUTES. "SUPERIOR TO ENGLAND". A SERIOUS DRAWBACK. FINANCIAL SUCCESS. B.P.O.A.'S MEMBERSHIP. PROFIT AND LOSS.

The Indian cricketers are now on their way home after completing their tour in Britain. It is most gratifying to learn that they have left a very good impression there. They have been acclaimed as the best team India has ever sent across. If the clerk of the weather was not so unkind to them they might have fared much better than most of them did. But more edifying is the praise bestowed on them for their team-spirit and general behaviour on and off the field. The team led by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram in 1936 left a sour taste in the mouth.

It stands to the credit of the Nawab of Pataudi that he was able to keep all the members of his team together as a happy family, despite his personal shortcomings as a skipper. Knowing as I do Pankaj Gupta, the manager. I have no doubt that he played an important part in all his boys in good humour. A mead of praise is also due to the players themselves—particularly the disappointed ones—who contributed their quota in this respect.

DUCKWORTH'S TRIBUTES

It would be interesting to read what George Duckworth the famous wicket-keeper of England has to say about the tourists. Writing in the Illustrated news of Calcutta, he points out that most of the successes of the tour have been players with previous English experience." "The one exception—and the outstanding success in the bowler line—is Vinoo Mankad. A party which has one bowler who has taken over a hundred wickets when none of his colleagues has ever reached the half-century of victims, cannot be considered balanced. Mankad I regard as the big success of the tour, and that success is not wholly accounted for by the fact that the weather conditions have been favourable to his type of bowling. Mankad has not only got the wickets by bowling nearly twice as many overs as any other member of the party but he has the best analysis.

"SUPERIOR TO ENGLAND"

"In Mankad's bowling", Duckworth continues, "and in wicket-keeping, despite the handicaps of injuries. INDIA HAS BEEN SUPERIOR TO ENGLAND. Hindlekar has passed all the Tests, and in this connection there is a lesson which should be taken to heart and kept in mind for future reference. A cricket visiting party should have a regular masseur in constant attendance. The Indians found an expert at Northampton named Jennings, who was mainly responsible for Hindlekar being fit to play in the second Test. The Indians valued him so highly that they would have booked him for the rest of the tour, but he had other commitments. These, however, were adjusted so that he could look after the Indian players during the last Test match at the Oval."

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK

After referring to the lack of pace bowlers—an essential factor—in the side, and the failure of Bannerjee to strike form, Duckworth mentions the absence of a thoroughly reliable opening pair of batsmen—with the accent on the word pair. Merchant, of course, has everything anybody could want as No. 1. But the skippers of the Indian side have tried without any real success, to find a perfect foil to Merchant.

Watching Modi make 99 the impression which I had previously made concerning this player was confirmed that if he had been given the No. 2 batsman position right from the start of the tour he would have been established as the almost perfect partner for Merchant.

The Nawab of Pataudi did not agree with me when I suggested that his batting order ought to be so automatic that every man would know roughly, where he would go in, and consequently keep his mind and his energies occupied with the sort of thing he was expected to do. Perhaps I have more faith in the virtues of the established batting order than is really justified", is the parting shot of the England's wicket-keeper at Pataudi.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Gupta must be highly pleased with the financial outcome of the tour The Board of Control will benefit to the extent of Rs. 60,000. This is certainly an unexpected windfall to the controlling body. When the Indian players embarked on their tour, few people had expected such a good profit, especially in view of the high cost of the travel by air, etc. Pankaj had to do a bit of initial propaganda in the press to create interest among the fans in England and rouse their enthusiasm to a high pitch. Some of our scribes took strong exception to this and asked him to shut up. Gupta, however, is not the man to be cowed down by such malicious threats. He has now the satisfaction of showing to his countrymen how he served them. I only hope that the Board of Control would take serious notice of the lessons the tour has taught us and act up to them in future

B.P.O.A.'S MEMBERSHIP

I have just received a copy of the eleventh Annual Report of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association. It is satisfactory to note that the number of affiliated clubs has risen from 68 to 95 during the year under review, and the number of individual members from 134 to 216. The increase among the latter is particularly among the Life Members. This is apparently due to the fact that the fees for Life Membership is likely to be doubled at the ensuring Annual General Meeting. Surprising as it may seem, the Ordinary Memberships—small as it is being only 62, has fallen to 53. Evidently no effort was made to rope in more supporters to the fold of the Association.

If they had followed in the footsteps of the B.P.H.A. they would have gathered a good bit of money when the boom period was at its height.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Nevertheless, the Olympic Committee deserves to be complimented for showing a surplus of over Rs. 6,000 after meeting all the expenses in connection with the Bombay team's trip to Bangalore for the Indian Olympic Games. With an influential President like J. R. D. Tata at its helm, this is not at all surprising. More than Rs. 16,000 was actually collected for the purpose. Many members are, however dissatisfied about the manner, in which the robust sum of Rs 10,000 was spent on the trip. This is likely to be expressed at the forthcoming General Meeting.

In the management of the Association, the B.P.O.A. suffered a loss of Rs. 800. Depreciation Fund is said to be responsible for it. But why did the Annual Games cost as much as Rs. 2,923?

Is It True?

That the W.I.F.A. is importing a coach from Britain on a princely salary of £1,000 per season to teach Indians how to play soccer with boots on?

That the League Champions Trades India, will be asked to forget what they have learnt and start the game all over again under the guidance of the foreign expert?

That all the stars of our province will be given a special training on the lovely G.I.P. Rly. ground at Parel—as it is in July and August with a cold wave thrown in—to make them fit for a trip to Europe?

That the W.I.F.A. will provide them with all the vitamins they want, so that they may face the "beef and brawn" of the Europeans bravely?

That they will distribute boots freely to all the players on their register with a view to prevent them from getting into the nasty habit of beating the Europeans with bare feet?

That players like Bhimrao and Parab will be taught how to give it back to the hefty defenders in their own coins?

That Bhoot and Co. managed the B.P.O.A. so well last year that they deserve to be retained in office for the next ten years at least?

That an excess of expenditure to the tune of Rs. 800 is a mere fleabite and the B.P.O.A. can well afford to stand it every time?

That the trip to Bangalore for the Indian Olympic Games cost the Bombay team the modest sum of Rs. 10,000 —Bhoot's oral vouchers supporting all the expenses?

That Bhoot may do better next time if he is given a free hand to entertain his friends at the cost of the donors?

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Caravan

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE FAMILY

VIJAY MERCHANT BACK HOME

KARACHI, Oct. 5 (A.P.I.): The Indian team acted as one happy family and a spirit of co-operation and teamwork existed among them, said Vijay Merchant, Vice-Captain of the Indian cricket team which toured England, in an informal talk on his return to Karachi from London today.

Merchant fully endorsed the views expressed by his skipper earlier and said that he was glad that the Indian tour had yielded a profit of Rs. 60,000. He, however, regretted that the West Indies tour to India was called off because they played cricket of the type with which Indians were familiar.

Prior to his departure for Bombay, Vijay Merchant witnessed the opening match of the Sind Pentangular Cricket tournament between the Europeans and the Rest for an hour.

Who Will Open Australian Test Attack?

SYDNEY, Oct. 5 (Reuter): Bill O'Reilly, the Australian Test bowler, in an article in the "Sydney Herald" on what bowlers the Australian captain will use in the first Test, says that this is a problem and asks who is going to open the attack with Lindwall. O'Reilly says: 'Perhaps the obvious choice of those likely to play in the first Test is Keith Miller, who has plenty of pace and experience as an opening bowler." O'Reilly adds: "But Australia's captain must think deeply on the possible detrimental effects bowling might have upon Miller's value as one of our best batsmen."

Incidentally a Lindwall-Miller opening combination has also been mentioned here by such experienced Test players as Oldfield who thinks that this pair would be a good shock attack.

O'Reilly concludes his article by saying that on last year's form, no one has better prospects than the Victorian W Johnstone, who is a fast-medium left-handed opening bowler.

INTER-ASSOCIATION TENNIS CONTEST

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 4 (A. P. I.): Mysore annexed the Inter-Association Trophy by defeating Madras in two singles matches played to-day under the auspices of Travancore Lawn Tennis Association.

B. R. Kapinipathy played M. G. V. Appa Rao and Captain Rajan met P. S. Seshadri.

Results: Kapinipathy (Mysore) beat M. V. G Appa Rao (Madras) 6/3, 6/2, 6/2.

Interest in to-day's matches centred mainly on the Rajan-Sheshadri fixture. The young Madras player had aroused great hopes by his earlier performances and Rajan's lack of form during the last two days added to the responsibility of Mysore who were set the difficult task of winning both matches to-day to secure the trophy. In fact Rajan was rather slow in settling down at the commencement giving a lead of 4/0 to Sheshadri in the first set but thereafter he reeled game after game and took six games in succession to annex the first set at 6/4

Rajan continued his lead in the second set. Sheshadri made a determined effort to retrieve the lost ground in the third set while Rajan looked like slackening, with the result the set went to Sheshadri at 6/3.

In the final set Sheshadri kept on level terms with Rajan till two games all but thereafter the Mysore player dominated the game and took the next four games in succession using his clever drop shots to good purpose and won the set and match at 6/2.

Result: Captain S Rajan (Mysore) beat P. S. Sheshadri (Madras) 5/4, 6/3, 6/3, 3/6, 6/2.

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K. L. KAPOOR, B.Com. (Medalist) C.A.I.I.B., L.S.D.S. (London), Managing Director.

Let us talk it over—

One of the inescapable legacies of a total war, which seems to become a salient feature of the twentieth century civilization, is the task of re-humanising of children.

The chances for aggregates of grown-ups called nations, seem dismal!

Bereft of parental guidance and loving care and deprived of the healthy influence of a house, a great percentage of child population turns into an unruly mass of mischief-makers in war-torn countries. To some extent, we too have had to face a similar problem in Bengal after the great famine. These uprooted little beings need the best possible surroundings for taking a firm root again. Rescue homes and orphanages of course provide their essential material needs. But these children who have seen the manifestation of human power in wholesale destruction have to be taught the art of living by creation and organisation. Aren't these the primary functions which distinguish us from animals? To create the very urge for these activities the youngsters will need a sound education, moral as well as intellectual. Once this urge is created, the rest will come to them as naturally as breathing comes to plants.

* * *

War-time food rationing has done more good than was expected to English children. The government health reports say that the children are healthier and taller. However, limited food for the intellect, according to the educationists, has had a grave effect upon the juvenile population of Great Britain. The increase in child delinquency since the war is attributed to the scarcity of children's books! Sounds rather funny to us, doesn't it?

We who say that the child is the fountain of happiness in the home, we who accept without dispute the truth of child being the father of man, nay, we who believe that the child is nearest to God, are, never inclined to take him seriously enough. That books can play an important part in moulding a child's mind, does not yet seem to have appealed to the ever-increasing fraternity of intellectuals, education experts, writers and publishers in this country of ours. It's a pity that our little folks have derived precious little from the flourishing industry of book making. And perhaps its cause lies in the very fact that book making has become mainly a commercialised industry notwithstanding the publisher's claims to a higher purpose! Of late, it has become a fashion to tag some "ism" to a new venture in any field. And the Indian publishers floating capital by the lakhs have taken within their stride different "isms" in science, art, culture and even patriotism. (How appropriate, in these days, sounds Dr. Johnson's remark "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel!!) Persons of all shades have turned publishers overnight but none has made a conscious effort to bring out children's books with attractive get-up and interesting reading material illustrated with pictures.

Surely the book makers cannot put forth the excuse that there's no sufficient demand for such books. (If only they had taken the trouble of visiting the children's Holiday Library which Bombay has been having for the last four years.) A demand becomes sufficient only when it is financially profitable! Even so the publishers would do well to take up the job. For now with the provincial government's literacy programmes and compulsory primary education the demand is sure to increase a thousand fold. But there is the danger of quality suffering under mass production. Really the government ought to make it incumbent upon the book merchants to attain the maximum standard in books meant for children. Why shouldn't they provide books to schools and libraries at subsidised rates?

* * *

Yesterday was celebrated Dasara, a festival to commemorate the victory of Rama over the giant Ravana. Or to speak symbolically, the triumph of good over evil. What an irony! Today the 'goonda' is overpowering the peaceful citizen. But then we needn't lose courage because with the celebration of Dasara, don't we start thinking of Divali, the festival of lights? Let's pray there'll soon be light after this darkness

—*Leela.*

TELEVISION FOR HOME

Television will soon bring into the American home not only the sound of events occurring but also the picture of these events. New developments in the field of television have brought about this model for the home which projects the image on a built in screen, providing bright, clear pictures.

Mary McLeod Bethune

First Lady Among U. S. Negroes

Mary McLeod Bethune—educator, lecturer, traveller, administrator, and widely regarded as First Lady among Negroes in the United States—has just passed her seventy-first birthday.

In some 40 cities, including the national capital, the day was honoured in celebration and song. In San Francisco, where Mrs. Bethune paid a flying birthday visit, city Mayor Roger Lapham and California's Attorney General Robert W. Kenny helped the celebrations.

Long recognized as "one of the most potent factors in the growth of interracial good-will in America," Mrs. Bethune has made it her life work "to give every Negro boy and girl a chance to prove his worth." A list of her achievements might begin with her present active leadership of the National Council of Negro Women, and range back nearly half a century through varied and multiple functions as founder, president and guide of numerous Negro and inter-racial civic, educational, religious and women's organizations throughout the United States.

During the war, Mrs. Bethune served as director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. Until her recent retirement, she was president of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona, Florida—an institution she founded in 1904. Her work ranks with that of such notable Negro educators, scientists and civic leaders as Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver and Mordecai Johnson.

From Log Cabin

As in the case of so many other Americans, Mrs. Bethune climbed to her present eminence from poor and humble beginnings. Today she holds the Spingarn Medal, awarded in 1935, and the Francis A. Drexel Award, each for distinguished service to her race, and many honorary university degrees. But her childhood was spent in a small log cabin in South Carolina, where the entire family—mother, father, and 17 children—worked in the rice fields. At the age of nine, Mary could pick 250 pounds of rice a day.

Whenever she had a chance, she sent to school five miles away, and returned to teach her entire family what she had learned. Her voracious appetite for education soon outgrew the little country school, however, and with the help of a small scholarship she entered the Scotia Seminary in North Carolina. Pinching and saving, working in laundries and kitchens, Mary went through this school and later through the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. She had planned to become a missionary, but this earlier ambition gave way before her zeal to educate her people.

Perhaps most finely representative of Mrs. Bethune's courage, energy and persistent faith in this ideal as well as of the patient, unflagging effort of her Negro coworkers is the history of the founding and development of the Bethune Cookman College. Today Mrs. Bethune is its President Emeritus. The college property in Daytona Florida, is worth 800,000 dollars. The 32-acre campus houses 14 modern buildings. A four-year college course offers progressive vocational training in pedagogy, home economics and manual arts and crafts to several hundred students—a far-cry from the day of its opening on October 3, 1904.

Campaign Against Ignorance

At that time the East Coast Railroad was being built, and Mrs. Bethune had heard that hundreds of Negroes had gathered in Florida for construction work. With a total capital of a dollar and a half and six pupils aged eight to twelve, each of whom paid the munificent tuition fee of fifty cents a week, she opened her war not only upon "dense ignorance and meagre educational facilities" but also against the handicap of oppressive poverty.

Concerning this period in the life of the school Mrs. Bethune writes with unstinted realism: "We burned logs and used the charred splinters as pencils, and mashed elderberries for ink. I begged strangers for a broom, a lamp, a bit of cretonne to put around the packing case which served as my desk.... I rang doorbells. I wrote articles for whoever would print them, distributed leaflets, invaded churches, clubs, lodges, chambers of commerce."

The pupils, she relates, repaired junk-pile furniture to serve as desks and seats. Mrs. Bethune herself sold sweet-potato pie and ice cream to the railroad construction gangs.

Women's Page

Workmen, who took part of their pay in tuition, raised a new school building with second hand bricks on land reclaimed from the city dump. With her girl students, Mrs. Bethune formed a chorus to sing at Daytona hotels, and the proceeds went to the school.

Under this lusty leadership the school, known as the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, soon outgrew its cramped quarters. Fresh donations from interested individuals, firms and groups came to help the expanding, maturing school. In 1923, the Institute and the Methodist Cookman Institute (for men) joined to achieve the present College, with Mrs. Bethune as its first president. In spite of the pressure of fresh duties, she still keeps in constant touch with the growing institution, attending board meetings, commencements, all special occasions of difficulty or celebration. There, too, as though in her spiritual home, she spends most of her very limited "resting time."

India's Trade With Far East

"INDIA'S WAR ECONOMY". By Vyas Dev Misra.

"INDIA AND THE FAR EAST: ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIA". By K. B. Vaidya.

In a small brochure of 75 pages Mr Vyas has compiled for the information of the general reader an account of the war time developments of Indian agriculture, industries and trade. As Prof. Ganguli says in his foreword, the attempt will not satisfy all but the pamphlet will be useful to those whose knowledge of India's economy in wartime lacks objective content. Mr. Vyas instituting a rough comparison between the wartime development of Indian industries on the one hand and similar development in U.K., U.S.A., and Australia on the other comes to the conclusion that Indian expansion is relatively insignificant. This finding is generally corroborated by other more detailed studies made by experts.

Its bearing on the main thesis of the important book of Mr. Vaidya is vital. Mr. Vaidya contends that in view of our long and intimate cultural relations with the Far Eastern countries and of the commercial vacuum created in those parts by the withdrawal of Japan India should build up systematic economic relations with them. With this main thesis of Mr. Vaidya, which has been set out with a mass of statistical detail, most of his readers will feel inclined to agree. There are, however, three important provisos to the practical success of the plan.

Firstly we must exert to establish intimate political relations with these countries. Secondly these relations must, in their diplomatic as well as commercial aspects, be on a footing of perfect equality, the countries concerned being thoroughly convinced of the friendly and 'bona fide' nature of our intentions. Lastly for us to really fill the gap in the several sectors of goods and services, carefully listed by Mr. Vaidya, our own development in them must be much more energetically pursued than has been done hitherto. Mr. Vaidya's book shows a grasp of realities in the Far East and is bound to be of immense benefit to those interested in Far Eastern politics and economics.

D. G. K.

Leather For Victory

BRITISH LEATHER—A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT. By H. Pearl Adam, published by B. T. Batsford London.

H. Pearl Adam (Mrs. Adam) has done remarkably well and deserves the gratitude of the British Leather Trade, in producing the book entitled "British Leather" which is not only beautifully printed and attractively bound, but also offers an interesting and useful survey of the proud record which the English tanning and leather, and leather goods industries have achieved in World War No. 2

Those who are acquainted with the progress made by England in this direction since the cessation of the World War No. 1 were never in doubt about the potentialities of the war effort which these industries possessed, and, therefore, there is very little element of surprise in the achievement. One aspect of the question, however, is definitely outstanding more than others and that is the fact that England depends to very large extent for the supply of raw materials on other countries which were separated from her by thousands of miles of perilous seas. During the war England had to depend to a very large extent on the raw material obtainable in the "Little Island" itself. With this limited source of supply of hides and skins and with the difficulties faced by England in obtaining trained labour, the achievement is all the more remarkable, no account of which will be complete without paying a tribute to the people themselves who offered whole hearted co-operation in denying themselves their civilian requirements to the extent unimaginable.

Funnily enough, all countries involved in the conflict viz., Germany, Italy, Japan, America, Great Britain France and Russia, were, even in normal peaceful times, short of raw hides and skins, but none so as England. In Germany which was the most advanced county in the world in tanning and leather and chemical industries, there is definite evidence of the fact that the entire organisation responsible for supply for the Army with books and other hundreds of varieties of leather equipment totally collapsed within the first year or two of the yar. Japan was compelled to adopt a textile shoe with rubber sole in place of leather-boot so that leather may be saved for other purposes. Italy was no better. The United States, with its vast resources of supplies from the South American countries, found itself in trouble so far as leather was concerned and enforced a very severe control on the manufacture and distribution of civilian footwear, from the strain of which she has not yet fully emerged. In spite of the colossal assistance that India rendered to Great Britain, in supply of ready footwear for the army as well as equipment of all kinds, England herself produced a large quantity not only for her own requirements but also for the allies i.e. Russia and other European countries.

The quality and the variety which England produced during the war in various articles of leather required by her vast army and by her Allies are, indeed, marvels in organisation and achievement. No wonder Mrs. Adam has only described in her book 'how much' was achieved and not 'how' it was achieved, because it is really difficult to imagine to-day, Considering the difficulties experienced as to how Great Britain maintained regular supplies of hides skins and other materials required to produce such an enormous quantity of leather goods. "Human ingenuity is limitless" says Mrs. Aram. But supply of raw hides and skins does not depend on human ingenuity. This is one commodity which depends for its supply on the destruction of animals, and the animal population and reproduction in England is, after all, a very limited one.

The change from War to peace has come, and England is feeling very bitterly the loss she has suffered in the animal population and is trying hard to obtain supplies of raw hides and skins from overseas. Here, the reader of the book must turn back to the folder on the cover and read the small note of the publishers. It is indeed, typical British optimism to have begun preparations for publishing this book while the German and Japanese war was still on. Similarly, did they prepare for their export trade of illustrated catalogues and sample collections as far back as 1942 while they were in the thick of the fight, and while the result of the conflict was still in the balance. It will not be long before England makes a bold bid again to recapture the world market with its leather products which are, at the moment, known popularly as "Utility Products" but which will soon be, assuredly enough, reliable and attractive products. Beware India!

KAISER AHMED.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This week our Balkan-ji-Bari celebrates its twentieth anniversary, and this "Corner" its twelfth anniversary. During all these years, we have been struggling to get our voice heard. And we dare say it has not been in the wilderness. The elders' attention has at last been drawn towards their children. The schools have taken up lots of extra curricular activities suggested by the Association. And even the Government do not wish to neglect it.

We must admit that our achievements have not been great or many. But there have been a number of handicaps which have hampered our progress. So much we have on our programme to do. However, more than money, there has been a derth of real, enthusiastic Workers. We have issued appeals before, and take this opportunity to appeal again. Let those who wish to do service to the children's cause come together—and do something substantial!

* *

To the children, on this occasion, what shall we say in particular? We have only to repeat our old, old wish: May you always retain your happiness, which you already have in abundance! May you share that happiness with your people in the household, in the neighbourhood, and everywhere, all around! So that Happiness may come to stay at last permanently!

Every Balkan-ji-Bari Branch, we understand, has arranged a suitable programme to celebrate the occasion. Reports will be published in the next Sunday's "Corner." In the mean while, let us hope, all children and Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari kept up to the Association's ideals, and did something to come nearer each other: Ah, when will this dream of the Great Brotherhood of mankind be realised?

A deputation consisting of Shri Ratilal M. Nanawati, Vice-President, Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanawati, Joint Secretary, Shri Rasik F. Shah, Joint Secretary, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, recently saw Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, at Poona, and discussed with him the future of the Association's work in particular, and about the children's welfare activities in the Province in general. The Prime Minister gave a patient hearing and offered certain useful suggestions. He also agreed to help in the execution of any definite scheme when it was ready.

The Poona Balkan-ji-Bari had arranged a short programme in honour of the above persons' visit to their city. A worker's meeting also was held, and everyone promised to help in reviving the activities. The Deccan Gymkhana activities also were found lively, and it was a pleasure to meet there Messrs Bhagwat, Dhopeshwarkar, Gokhale and Bhosekar. Mr. T. D. Kamdar, Mr. and Mrs. Sant Singh, Mr. Gopinath Talwalkar and Mr. Veerendra Adhiya pledged themselves anew to keep the Bari flag flying. Finally, it was decided to run a regular Balkan-ji-Bari Page in the local children's monthly magazine "ANAND."

* *

Of course, you know about the ensuring All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Worker's Conference, proposed to be held at Bombay in the last week of December. Work for the success of the conference has been started in right earnest, and it is expected that more than one hundred Workers will attend it.

And far away in Sind, the Sukkur Balkan-ji-Bari has called a Gathering of all the Sukkur District Children on the 19th and 20th October. All the Workers of Balkan-ji-Bari Branches at various places in Sind in particular and in India in general have been cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

Then, Shri Harbhai Trivedi has issued an appeal to the whole of Kathiawar to strengthen the Balkan-ji-Bari activities every where. The Bhavnagar Centre is progressing allright under his guidance. And so we hope are the Centres throughout India doing their best. Let the children thus be all united!

* * *

By the by, we may also remember this day our journal "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." Once again its size has been enlarged and it contains beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. Please get its specimen copy by sending a four annas stamp to the Manager, "PUSHPA," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

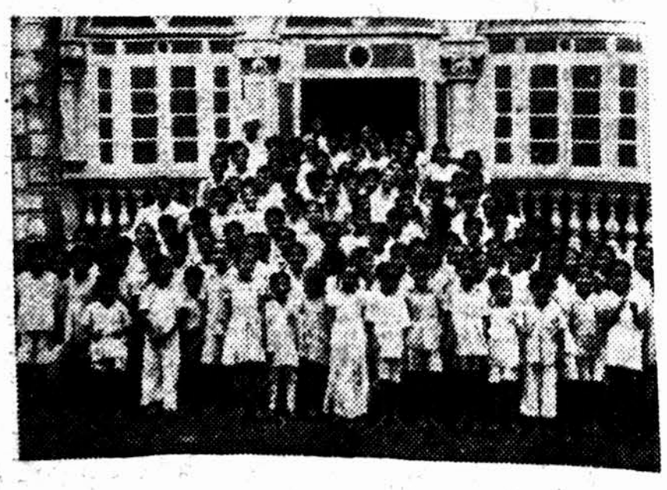
And who have not yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India children's Association? All boys and girls, upto sixteen years old, can be enrolled either as Members or Companians. Elders also wishing to be helpful can become either Associates or Patrons.

Please get full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari, from Dada-"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, writing to him your full name and address and age, and enclosing a nine pies stamp for postage. You will be glad to join this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Shri Ratilal and Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavati who take great interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari.



Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari (left) greets the Poona Balkan-ji-Bari (right).

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Sir C. V. Raman's Brilliant Address—World Dominated By Destructive Forces—Science Scores Over Art—Co-optration For Mutual Benefits—Retain Science And Revert To Art—Return To India What Is Hers—Indian Art In Unesco—Selection Of Men And Material—Gujarati Literary Conference Ignores Bombay.

Scientists rarely accept art as a human activity equal in importance to science; but there are some noteworthy exceptions and Sir C. V. Raman seems ta be one of them. In his illuminating address at the annual session of the Ceylon Association of Science held at Colombo on September 19 he dwelt on the relation of science to other human activities and stressed the fundamental unity between it and art. He elucidated his view-point by observing that science like literature, painting, music and sculpture, is a creative activity of human spirit and a mode of self-expression.

Science Outweighs Art

Art is not only equal in values to science, but it can claim priority over the latter. The urge to do is as ancient as the primitive man. It stimulates into activity the aesthetic impulse which is primordial and constant. The history of art, therefore, dates from the evolution of the human species. If knowledge is derived from actions and experiments, priority over science cannot be denied ta art. This is merely an argument intended to emphasise the importance of art. Practically speaking, the creative potentialities of both science and art should, irrespective of the issue of priority, be exploited for the purposes of ensuring peace and happiness to mankind.

In the current age science has scored heavily over art and is playing a preponderant role in shaping or misshaping the destiny of the world. Scientists are assigned a highly privileged position in the social order, but the artists, who are born to create and import and implant beauty in life, are considered ineligible for the honours shown to scientists and are not encouraged to fulfil their mission freely. Science has more or less suppressed its own creative spirit and has also stifled the creative energy of art

Atom-Bomb Is Climax

The world is dominated by destructive forces and is consequently exposed to the grave dangers of destruction, disruption and devastation. The atom-bomb is the latest weapon "created" by science for the benefit of war-mongers. Hailed as a god-send by those to whom its benefits have accrued and coveted by others to whom it is a mystery; the atom-bomb has shown how far science has wandered in search of means to ensure happiness to man.

Sir C. V. Raman strongly condemns the atom-bomb and the diplomacy, which surrounds it. He denounces the Bikini test as stupid, cruel and wicked waste. Modern India has pinned her hopes of industrialisation and economic prosperity on scientific advancement, but she has not accepted the right conception of science propounded by her great scientist. In her case science will militate against her progress if it is allowed to develop its destructive potential and to outweigh art.

Raman Shows The Way

The science, in which the materialistic civilisation of the West has attined its significance, continues to demonate education and thought and to keep art away from its legitimate field. It is that science which has set up brutality as a strong opponent of beauty, but it falls in the category of "the best from the West" which is a craze and a symptom of slavementality on the part of educated India.

The craze for "the best from the West has led to indiscriminate assimilation of everything that emanates from the West irrespective of its merits. It has fostered tradition-phobia and cultural conflicts which have become distinctions of educated India under the foreign rule. Sir C. V. Raman rightly declares in this connection that the first act of independence should be to wipe off the face of India and Ceylon anything that reminds one of the failings of the West.

He carries his thesis further and indicates the source of inspiration by adding "we in India have been brought up to look for inspiration from the west. We have past glories of our own and I don't think for a moment we will ever rise to the full height of nationhood until we stop looking for inspiration from the west and unless we start seeking inspiration in the history of our own land with its glories of the past" Standing now at the threshold of independence India ought to listen to the counsels of her great scientist. She ought to cast off the glittering robes of the materialistic civilisation and turn to the past for the realisation of her soul.

Scientist A Liaison

Art will claim a large share in the glories of the past. It will change the face of independent India if it is allowed to function, to its maximum capacity, as a creative force. Science alone and with its undefined goal will not bring unity, peace and prosperity to this unhappy land. It should be creative in spirit and should yield ground to and work hand in hand with art. But the source of inspiration to both should be Nature.

The scientist will be able to unfold an unending panorama of designs and patterns—invisible as well as visible for the benefit of the artist if he will reverentially approach Nature and view her with an artistic eye. And the artist will find himself in a position to create a vast number of designs based on the beautiful motifs like leaves, flowers and insects if he approaches Nature with the precision and observant eye of the scientist The scientist should make a useful liaison between Nature and the artist. Art can humanise science and science can enrich art if both are developed as creative activities seeking inspiration from Nature.

Hold In Balance

There is ample evidence to show that Indian Arts, in the past, had received no small stimulus for their growth from the inexhaustible natural resources. Artists had devoutly approached Nature and had made successful attempts to study her endless moods and manifestations. The magnificent work left by them reflects Nature in her full majesty. By virtue of the advance made by it in this age science is in a favourable position to give an impetus to the progress of Indan arts on their own lines, but scientists should meet artists on the terms of equality and for the sake of mutual benefits.

Independence appearing on the horizon should stimulate India to begin to "re-Indianise" herself by casting off every vestige of cultural mongrelism from her character. She will find ample resources for exploration for the purposes of her cultural regeneration; and the foremost among them is art which was once her supreme expression but which is now consigned museums and left to scholars as a subject of research. India should hold science and art in balance and should derive maximum benefit from the creative potentialities of both.

Demand Is Just

While referring to the "Kohinoor" in the course of his address at Colombo Sir C. V. Raman asserted that India cannot claim to have obtained independence until that stolen diamond was returned to her. The demand made in some quarters for the return of this country's art-treasure thus, gains support from him The value of the "Kohinoor" lies in its antiquity and beauty, and no amount of money can compensate for the loss of such a diamond and other treasures and works of art.

The demand involves a definite political principle. India lost her freedom and with it her treasures of art and precious articles. The restoration of independence should, therefore, be logically incomplete unless it is accompanied by the return of everything lost by her during the period of her political subjugation. On the list of the lost are manuscripts, historical documents, works of art, treasures and other articles. The demand should be made for the available originals and for the copies and replicas of others. "Retrun to India what belongs to her", should be one of the articles in the treaty to be negotiated for the transfer of power.

At "Unesco"

India will be one of the participants in the first annual general conference of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to be held in Paris in November. Sir S. Radhakrishnan who is the leader of the Indian delegation informed a press correspondent a few days ago that the delegation will try to represent the Indian culture at its best. India will surely represent her culture in its proper perspective when Sir Sarvapalli is the leader of her delegation.

An international exhibition of art, architecture, science and music will be held during the days of the conference, and India will be represented, therein, by modern Indian paintings numbering about fifty and by twenty films depicting her life and culture. What was the procedure adopted for the collection of paintings? This question has to be put to those who are responsible for selection and collection.

The "Unesco" has, as the information goes, not adopted a proper procedure for the collection of material from India in spite of its good intentions. As an example should be cited the case of Bombay. The Bombay Art Society, which is a leading art society in Western India, ought to have been authorised to make a representative collection of exhibits from the province, but it is not known to have been officially approached by the "Unesco" for the purpose.

For The Government

The Government of India should set up a machinery on an all-India basis for the selection of exhibits to be sent to international exhibitions. It should not allow "Unesco" or any other organisation to collect exhibits in a haphazard manner. The principle should be to select the best and typically Indian from all the art-centres; and it should be strictly adhered to on future occasions. Again the work of "untrained" hereditary artists should not be excluded from the definition of contemporary art.

Experience an discrimination are needed for the selection of artistes to be sent to foreign countries for the demonstration of dance and music. The Government should, first of all, fix high standards of these arts and should find out artistes who conform to them. Selection should be made from the class of hereditary exponents and educated life-time votaries who look upon violation of the classical traditions as an act of sacrilege. It should, on no account, be extended to the half-baked amateurs, socalled modernists and those who have made reputation by polished propaganda and not by the pursuit of art. The Government has never encouraged hereditary exponents, but it should now consider the foremost among them as eligible for the privilege of cultural ambassadorship even if they do not speak in English and dress in the European style.

Guilty of Favouritism

The Gujarati Literary Conference, which is going to stage its session at Rajkot for three days commencing from October 18, is governed by an oligarchic system in the age of democracy. It treats art as a side-show and a section of artistes as unworthy of any honour. All those, who are conversant with the literary politics of Gujarat, knows very well that the selection for the presidential chair of the art section has been a controversial point for a long time. The conference has persistently acted against the interests of the large and progressive group of the Gujarati artists of Bombay by disregarding their claim to the presidential office.

The organisers of the session at Baroda aggravated the controversy by turning their eyes to "Ahmedabad" in search of the president, and Rajkot has almost followed in the footsteps of Baroda. According to an earlier message the art section was dropped and the exhibition was retained at Rajkot. Now it is officially known that the "president-makers" of the conference have found out two names for the honour in connection with the exhibition and have, as usual, ignored the aggrieved party. The Gujarati artists of Bombay should keep themselves aloof from a body which shows utter disregard for the senior and eminent in their rank.

Partiality is indicative of ignorance. The Gujarati Literary Conference should be pitied for its ignorance of art and for its zeal to work as a publicity-agency for its favourites. The literary high-brows should stop twiding with art if they are incapable of doing justice to it. Pandit Vadilalji—the great exponent of music, Mr. Jagananth Ahivasi—the well-known exponent of Indian art and Messrs. Prabhulal Dwivedi and Raghunath Brahmabhatt—the leading playwrights—are among the art-celebrities whose abilities and achievements should have been appreciated long ago by the literary conference of their province. But they are not favourites of those in whose leading strings the conference happens to be. Even the late poet Nanalal will now be honoured at Rajkot with a condolatory resolution.

PLAYING THE MALHAR

By Goswami Shri Gopinathji Maharaj.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

"On counts of indictment on which you have been convicted the International Military Tribunal sentences you to death by hanging...."

It was not Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the Tribunal sitting at Nuremberg, but the Voice Of History that pronounced the sentence on Goering and the other Nazi war criminals. No decent man in the world can have any sympathy with the gang of warmongers, murderers and sadists who faced the collective Conscience of Mankind in these trials. It is but right that they must pay the penalty of their crimes, though it is doubtful if hanging by the neck is the best form of punishment for such criminals.

Apart from my personal aversion for capital punishment as a cure or preventive for crime, I would have much rather preferred sadistic monsters like Goering and Streicher to be kept in iron cages for public view in some crowded city square, to be stared at and spat upon—an object lesson to all who may be harbouring similar evil designs for conquering the world by violence. Death may be the extreme penalty, but there is a clean finality about it that is almost more welcome than life-long disgrace and exposure to public humiliation. Moreover in sentencing a man who has been the object of public adoration, there is always the danger that the criminal might, in years to come, acquire the halo of a martyr.

★

Hitler's Accomplices

The crimes—the dastardly crimes against humanity—of which Hitler and his Nazi gang were guilty were not committed in a vacuum. They have to be judged in their historical context not as accidental and abnormal acts of individual maniacs but as manifestations of deep-seated social, economic, political and one might add, ethical evils. Hitler might have said, "Whatever I say and do is history", but this dangerous and vile dictator was as much a creation of historical causes as of his own personal complexes and abnormalities. In any case he would have been a despicable character—the circumstances of his peculiar early life made that inevitable—but the area of his criminal activity would have been restricted to himself or to those very near him. What raised this frustrated artist-cum-soldier-cum-Labour-spy into a power-mad dictator who, by one command, could jeopardise the life and happiness of millions, were the objective realities of international politics and economics. And what is true of him is equally true of his gang.

Hitler was (and historically will remain) the symbol and expression of European capitalism's desperate (and almost successful) attack upon the new power of socialism. Shorn of his pseudo-mystical gibberish about the Nordic super-men and his insane hatred of the Jews, the basic fact of Hitler's life and ideology was his hatred of the 'Reds.' It was this aspect of his programme that won him the support of the Junkers and the German trusts. That this was recognised everywhere to be the main plank of Hitler's programme can be proved by the fact that in spite of his openly expressed contempt for the French and the British and the Americans (all of whom come in for a bagful of abuse in Mein Kampf), the British Tories and the French industrialists and plutocrats and the American capitalists were heart and soul supporters of Hitler. And of Mussolini!

The fact that British Tories were behind Hitler in every move of his, that they encouraged, aided and abetted him, so long as he was an apostle of anti-Communism, is a fact of history, which, however, we are liable to forget at a time when Hitler's henchmen have been condemned to death and life imprisonment by a British Judge.

The acquittal of Schacht and Von Papen, both of whom had long and friendly dealings with British aristocracy and capitalists, however, is not without significance.

Yes, there are any number of Hitler's self-confessed accomplices in the ranks of the British ruling class. At a moment like this it is good and salutary to recall that it was a British Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, who declared that "We cannot afford to pursue any policy which would bring us into conflict with Germany, Italy and Japan."

Again it was a Tory M.P., Mr. Beverley Baxter, who declared, "I believe we are very foolish in this House sometimes, those of us who refuse to believe that there is any good in National Socialism! or that there is no unselfishness in men like Hitler and Goering." (It is surprising that Goering did not summon his old friend and admirer, Baxter, to appear as a defence witness in Nuremberg.)

It was another Tory M.P. who gave this glowing certificate to the Fuehrer of the Nazis: "Peace and justice are the keywords of his (Hitler's) policy .. .Give Hitler a chance. I am satisfied Herr Hitler is absolutely honest and sincere." (Sir Thomas Moore).

The Nuremberg verdict has tolled the knell for a number of prominent Nazis. But hundreds and thousands of the supporters and promoters of Nazism are still at large, still spreading the anti-Soviet poison, still hoping to revive Hitler's crusade against the workers' state, still upholding the Hitlerian doctrine of race superiority and force. Well may Goering, cunning and desperate as he is, go to his doom, laughing at his hangmen: "You can kill me but you are NOT going to kill US."

★

Saroyan And Shaw

On his ninetieth birthday, recently celebrated, George Bernard Shaw has received many sorts of tribute—from intelligent critics as well as gushing illiterate admirers! A rather strange tribute is paid to the bearded playwright-prophet by another playwright who is only 52 years younger than Shaw, in a recent issue of THE NEW REPUBLIC. Say the editors, introducing a report by William Saroyan of his two years old interview with Shaw: "In honour of Mr. Shaw's ninetieth birthday on July 26 the editors present Mr. Saroyan's own unpublished account of his afternoon with Mr. Shaw. It is also in honour of Mr. Saroyan's birthday on July 31. On that date Mr. Saroyan will be 38."

Now William Saroyan, because of his wit and his gay impudence, is a 'chhota' Shaw in his own rights. He has made a reputation in American letters partly on the strength of his undoubted gifts as an unusual storyteller and playwright, and partly by such stunts as hawking his works on the streets or giving free shows of his plays after they had commercially flopped.

When he went to see Shaw, Saroyan evidently wanted to be original, perhaps to impress the old man that he had met his match after all. So he took with him as a present a basket full of vegetables which definitely did not evoke an enthusiastic reception from the famous vegetarian who remarked that "he was not hungry and that every one in America appeared to be under the impression that he was." Nor did he show any great interest in a book of his that Saroyan had taken with him to present to Shaw with the inscription: "To the one and only."

One suspects that the presumptuous young Saroyan was put in his proper place by the old man, and that is perhaps why Saroyan waited for two years before publishing the report of his interview (for which, he says, the 'New York Times' offered him 200 dollars, while he demanded a thousand!) Still, in a style that is typical Saroyan, he does throw some amusing sidelights on the great G. B. S. and one can imagine the old one chuckling in his beard when he sees himself being described as "a sweet old gentleman who might even now in his old age teach a Sunday-school class at a Presbyterian church" or when the younger one patronizingly says, "I loved the old boy. He is a butterfly with a white beard. He is also a Saint.....He didn't understand anything very well but he was damned good at hanging around."

After writing out his interview, the ever-irrepressible Saroyan, who seldom lets go an opportunity for self-publicity, sent a post-script to the editor, trying to philosophise about the snubbing he had undoubtedly received from Shaw:

> " 'How lonely', I thought, 'how unfortunate it must be for an old man to have his pleasant afternoon cluttered by such irrelevant and comfortless events as the arrival from half across the world of a man who is no part of his past, nothing to him now, and nothing to him in the future.....If, as he has said, he has always inhabited a separate world, how much more uncomfortable it must be for him to be visited by someone who also has always inhabited a separate world."

Mr. Saroyan may, indeed, as he claims, ALSO have inhabited a separate world like Shaw. But he just forgot one trifling difference. Shaw did not go calling on Mr. Saroyan.

★

"Shahzada" Nehru!

Contemporary politics is always reflected in the new patterns of advertising. The country-wide wave of admiration for the Indian National Army and Netaji Subhas Bose was immediately followed by such signs going up: JAI HIND RESTAURANT, JAI HIND SILK STORES, JAI HIND THIS and JAI HIND THAT. The growing popularity of the Muslim League's separatist ideology no doubt has something to do with the appearance of such signs as PAKISTAN RESTAURANT, PAKISTAN LAUNDRY, PAKISTAN STORES, PAKISTAN THIS and PAKISTAN THAT.

No wonder then that the setting up of the Interim Government with Pandit Nehru as its virtual Head, should 'inspire" the commercial minds to exploit the event for their own ends. But I think the palm for bad taste in this sort of thing goes to the diamond merchant of Madras who has advertised thus in a South Indian weekly magazine:—

Hail!

NEHRU

Thou! Veritable

DIAMOND

in the

INDIAN CROWN

Go ahead! with caution

DIAMONDS

Nature's King of gems—the tangible asset, the most adorning-in-investment. Some rarest of them all, are available at no caution needed with

XYZ EMPORIUM

Equally offensive to Nehru's well-known democratic view of life is the newly-formed habit of a local weekly newsmagazine which has started referring to the Vice-President of the Interim Government as "SHAHZADA NEHRU." Knowing the debased nature of some of the Shahs and Shahzadas, Maharajas and Rajkumars, as we do, we cannot accept the prefix "Shahzada" as anything but an insult to the anti-monarchical Nehru who has repeatedly declared that he is "a socialist and a republican....no believer in kings and princes."

I think some of the manifestations of our exuberance over the assumption of office by the Interim Government are not only in bad taste and undemocatic, but also dangerous. They are liable to lull us into a false feeling of freedom which, Nehru is the first to declare, we have YET to achieve, perhaps to wrest from the unwilling hands of imperialism.

Another Report On Russia

Several friends (who are neither Communists nor even Friends of the Soviet Union) have told me that they read with great interest the extracts from Earl Browder's article published last week on this Page, for (according to one such friend) they provided a much needed corrective to the consistently anti-Soviet picture presented by

Good old imperialist Reuter's,
Notorious Red-baiting READER'S DIGEST (which spread the Beverley Nichols' anti-Indian poison to several million American homes)
Henry and Clare Luce's TIME and LIFE, and
Friend BIRBAL of the syndicated 'Attitudes and Latitudes', not to mention
The Masani-Pattabhi-Kunzru-Mody Brigade."

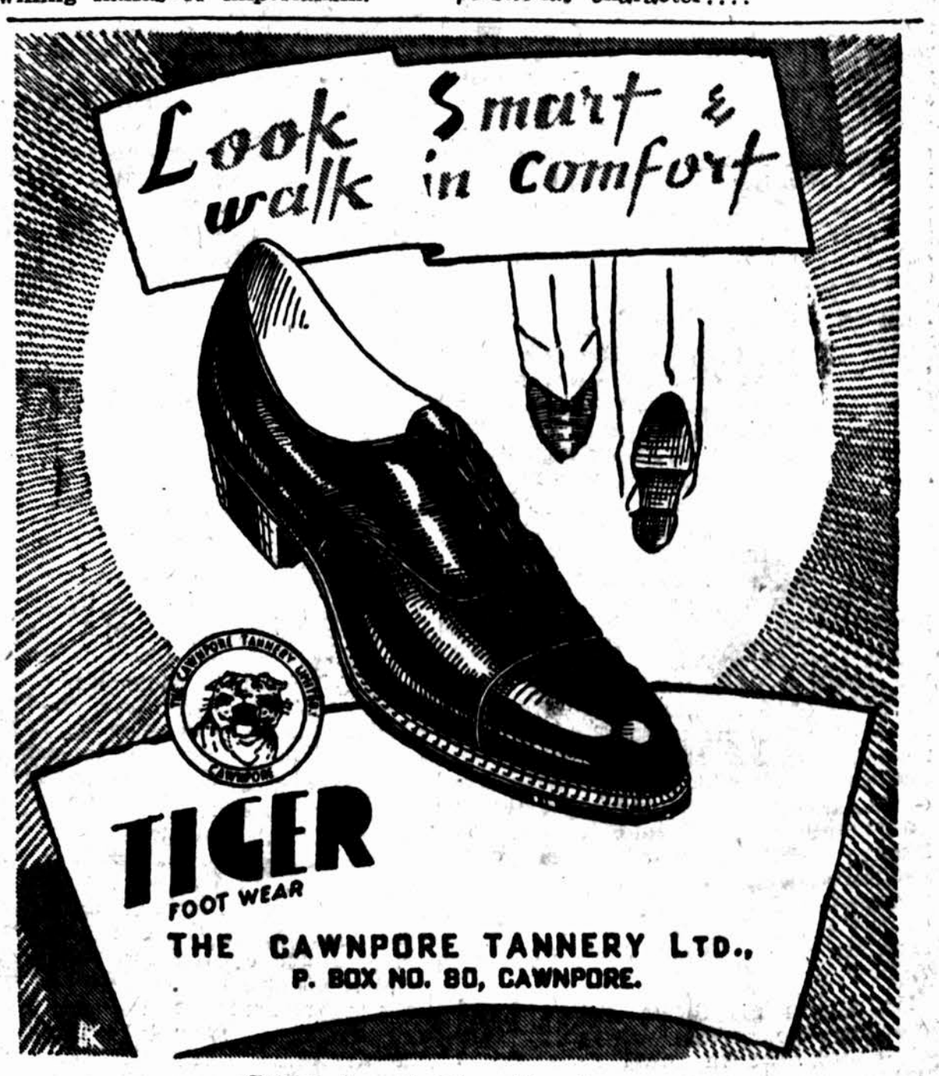
I make no apology, therefore, for reverting to the same theme this week and presenting some equally interesting extracts from another progressive and by no means pro-Communist weekly of America. This is what, in the course of the first of a series of articles on his personal impressions of post-war Russia, J. Alvarez Del Vayo, the European Editor of THE NATION, has to say:—

"The first thing I met on this trip to Russia was the war....the destruction has been frightful.....70,000 towns and villages entirely razed; 1,700 towns partially destroyed; 6,000,000 homes and buildings demolished; 30,000 industrial plants bombed or stripped.... number of Russian dead is 7,000,000....

"The Russian people feel they have fulfilled their duty....An accent of pride is heard in every personal story of those three and a half terrible years....Critics on the left are apt to resent this exaltation of national sentiment and conclude that Soviet imperialism has replaced the old internationalism. That is too simple an explanation. A good part of Russian pride is rooted in the knowledge that the country which gave the world this extraordinary example of resistance and heroism is the country of socialism....

'Before I left for Russia I had a discussion in Paris with one of those leftists who used to be aggressively pro-Soviet and have now become irritatingly narrow, prejudiced critics of the U.S.S.R. He denied that Russia was a socialist state but conceded that it was a workers' state. Very well, for the sake of argument leave it at that. This workers' state....is entering the post-war period with the impetus provided by a rising class to which the future belongs....

The boys and girls who took part (in the sports parade) came from the working class, just as the generals who routed the monocled German officers came from the working class, just as the new directors of industry who are now taking the place of those fallen in battle are from the working class. This is a capital fact too often forgotten; that after twenty-nine years the Soviet system still conserves its essential character...."



Chief Agents for Bombay:—
M/S. GEM FOOTWEAR CO., P. B. No. 267,
CAWNPORE.

Humorous Skit

Wife's Relations

By M. A. Mazmudar

I have just concluded the perusal of a shocking letter. Most painfully shocking. It is from.... Wait. Let me see from whom it is.

I have it. Listen well. It is from a distant cousin of my wife's material uncle's brother-in-law. I have never clapped my optics on the writer's person. But the missive leads me to fancy that he is a small-headed, goggle-eyed, hook-nosed, pot-bellied, hunch-backed, bandy-legged blot on human kind crawling sluggishly towards his funeral pyre.

He sends his blessings to my wife and me, and informs me that the eldest son of a friend of his will very shortly be a guest of mine for the purpose of trying to get a suitable employment. He asks me to spare no pains in making the young man happy and comfortable in my home, and in helping him to secure a cushy billet.

Now what exactly does a guest in search of a job mean? Well, a guest in search of a job means a guest for an indefinite period, if not for eternity. And just such a guest is to descend upon me full weight from the dark diabolic void of wifely relationship. The epistle has thrown me into an awful state of mind. I am miserable. In my unrelieved misery, I closely resemble the 'haggard, drenched, desponding donkey' so graphically described by Robert Louis Stevenson.

A near relation of my wife, yes. Even a distant cousin of my wife's maternal uncle's brother-in-law, well-er-yes. But a son of a friend of that remote horror! And he in search of a job! How could I play the host to that unemployed collection of cells so remotely connected with my wife? Professor C. E. M. Joad and W. Somerset Maugham justify suicide in the circumstances.

In my innocent bachelorhood, I thought, like all greenhorns, that marriage was a magic door which admitted a young man to the joys of an earthly paradise. I foolishly believed that it gave him the romance and sweetness of a mate, the mirth and music of children, and the light and luxury of a home. God, what a numskull I was then! Now I have been throughly purged of my illusions. The raging relay of my wife's relatives, for ever marauding my luckless home, has knocked the bottom out of my fond prenuptial fancies. I know marriage for what it is now.

Young men about to take a leap into the pit had better stop for a moment, and turn my present predicament over in their minds. Let them clearly appreciate the fact that I am faced with the prospect of being hospitable and helpful to the jobless eldest son of a friend of a distant cousin of my wife's maternal uncle's brother-in-law. The situation is appalling. I tremble to think of it as no hen-pecked husband has ever trembled to think of his wife. I am sure those wretched ponies aboard the south-bound Commander Scott's gale-shaken sea-flooded 'Terra Nova' had a better time of it.

Marriage, as I now see it, is a hole leading one to the woes of a murky inferno teeming with one's wife's relatives. It is one of the major tragedies of earthly existence. It is a 'horror on horror's head confounded'. It is a dark cloud without the least pretence of a silver lining. It saddles an unwary raw-bone with not only a wife, but also with that wife's innumerable relatives. When a callow youth marries, he thinks he marries a woman only, and enters the seventh heaven. But he is jolly well mistaken as he realizes later. He marries not only a woman, but also the entire regiment of that woman's relatives. He makes himself for ever responsible for their health, support, wealth, and general happiness. He enters something that is diametrically opposed to the seventh heave

I am not exaggerating. I am laying down naked truth distilled from concrete experience. I have married. I know what marriage has meant for me. My pocket, my person, and my house have become targets for the constant and clamouring demands of my wife's countless relatives. Each and every means I employ towards the ends of existence has been ravenously exploited, for their own selfish benefit, by my wife's relatives. These parasites have battened upon me. They have bled me white. I have been shorn of my individuality, privacy, domestic freedom.

I have been turned into a flunkey, my house into a hotel. I have had to educate my wife's youngest brother. I have had to treat the incurable illness of my wife's mother's aunt. I have had to arrange for the marriages of my wife's cousins. I have had to finance my wife's impecunious uncle. I have had to pay up the debt incurred by my wife's sister-in-law's grand-uncle. I have had to preserve my mental balance in the face of the eternally chiding tongue of my wife's maternal grand-mother.

I have had to act host to every heap of flesh in whatever manner connected with my wife. And here comes, on top of all that, the unemployed eldest son of a friend of a distant cousin of my wife's maternal uncle's brother-in-law. Man should never marry. The most potent argument against marriage is that it involves a wife, and that that wife has countless relatives.

I have never been able to understand why wives always possess an infinity of relatives; why those relatives are always uneducated, unmarried, ill, jobless, restless, improvident, and harsh-tongued; why they are blind to everybody else in the wide world except those wives' husbands; why they feel themselves justified in sucking those hapless creatures dry; and why they look upon the towns and cities inhabited by them as just the places most suitable for the achievement of their earthly ends.

Somewhere in his works Arnold Bennett has made a remark about wives' relations. Arnold Bennett has done by means of his pen what no one could do by means of a sword. I have no doubt, by making the remark alluded to, he has performed one of the noblest services on record to humanity. He has pointed a severely accusing finger at all the relatives of all the wives in the world. He has thus concentrated white light on just the evil that has been stealthily torturing humanity through the ages. He has endeavoured to put the suffering millions of this world on the road to bliss and ultimate salvation.

He has written much glorious stuff that posterity will read and relish. But to me it appears that even when all his works have been lost irretrievably in the sea of oblivion, that trenchant remark will be making music in the ears of our descendants. I am sure that remark will go ringing down the history of human kind, and extract from the sons of the future the exclamation: "Ah, 'twas written in the days of yore, when a terrible pestilence was decimating the world, by the great Arnold Bennett."

Hist! I hear my wife coming. She mustn't see this. How I long to shout, "Husbands of the world, unite! Be men, and march against your wives' relations. Clout their heads! Spank them!"

A SCOT ON SCOTSMEN

"There is no doubt that we are an over-quarrelsome people, at least in some respects. I had hoped—we all had hoped—that on Prestwick we had formed a national front which would have enabled us at least a start on the aviation job. That hope had evaporated. Parliament saw again the spectacle of the Government majority, Scottish as well as English, rolling in a compact well-disciplined force to the end decreed. And Glasgow Corporation, working on the strict party line, wouldn't support Edinburgh Corporation in a protest about the Eire agreement (the quarrel between these two cities is as old as Scotland)." That was said by a Scot in a current broadcast from London by Colonel the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, in the B.B.C. series "A Scottish Commentary."

Later in his talk, Sir Walter, on the subject of agriculture, recalled an old Scottish song by "a crabbed old singer" of what he would most like to see on the land, and quoted the first verse as follows:—

"'Ken ye what would wanton me?
To see good corn upon the rigs'"

and then came a line which Sir Walter withheld, promising to insert it presently. Meantime, he continued.

"And the right restored where
the right should be
That is what would wanton me.'"

Sentiments we should all agree with, was the broadcaster's comment, but then he gave the missing line which runs, "with our long-smouldering hot Scots hate":—

"To see good corn upon the rigs
And a gallows high to hang the
whigs
And the right restored where the
right should be
That is what would wanton me."

Sir Walter went on to say that "singing that song against ourselves before the Union, Scotland lost the Panama Canal—for the Darian Scheme was the Panama Canal." And he gave it as his opinion that, singing another song of fury against themselves, Scotland may well lose the new outlet to the Pacific of our own days. "Canada may fly from Prestwick to Vancouver but Scotland only from Renfrew to Whitehall," was his comment.

Gazelle Boy

Fastest Human Being In World

The capture of a 14-year-old "wild" boy living with a herd of gazelles in the Syrian desert has confronted government scientists and medical men with a modern-day Tarzan problem, writes Sam Souki, United Press of America Staff Correspondent.

The "gazelle boy", now being kept in a special wing of a state insane asylum, has been described as the "fastest human being in the world." Bedouin hunters who made the capture said they chased the boy and the gazelles by automobile for a considerable period and averaged 40 miles per hour until the boy dropped from exhaustion. Even then, the hunters claimed, the boy had sufficient strength left to "jump clear over our heads and over the car in one tremendous bound." He was recaptured after another short chase—again by automobile.

The boy speaks no known language. He is permitted to run free in the spacious hospital grounds and eats grass and laps water from a stream.

Amazing Agility

Doctors confirm that his speed of foot and agility are "amazing" but add that "we haven't seen him reach 40 miles an hour yet. But he is as fast, if not faster, than any human being we've ever seen."

The boy, they said, is not over 14, long haired, very dark, quite hairy and just over four feet tall. He was found completely naked and responds to no Arabic dialect, uttering only small, animal sounds.

The boy's legs, hospital authorities said, are almost like a gazelle's —long and very thin. Like an ape, he sometimes goes on all fours and at other time just uses his legs.

He has a definite aversion for meat but since being confined to the hospital has begun accepting vegetables. Attendants, keeping constant watch on him, feed him with their own hands. They report that it is "the devil's own job to catch him every day to either feed him or take him indoors for medical examinations."

Various Theories

Doctors from all over the country have gathered at the hospital to carry out daily observations on the boy.

Several theories have been put forward concerning his origin. One theory is that he may have been lost during a tribal clash and was "adopted" by a gazelle, growing up with the animals and learning to live like them.

A second suggestion is that he was abandoned because of an informity, such as being dumb. Badouins abandon children who are useless to them. The doctors, however, have not yet completed their examination of the boy's physical and mental condition.

A third suggestion is that the boy lost himself in the desert or strayed from his tribe and was found by the hunters. But that does not explain his presence among gazelles, if the hunters are telling the truth.

Most Syrian and Lebanese newspapers describe the boy as the "most amazing discovery of modern times" but some wonder if the entire story is not greatly exaggerated. The doctors have cautiously made no statements, pending a complete scientific examination.

BUILDING ENTIRE LIGHTHOUSES

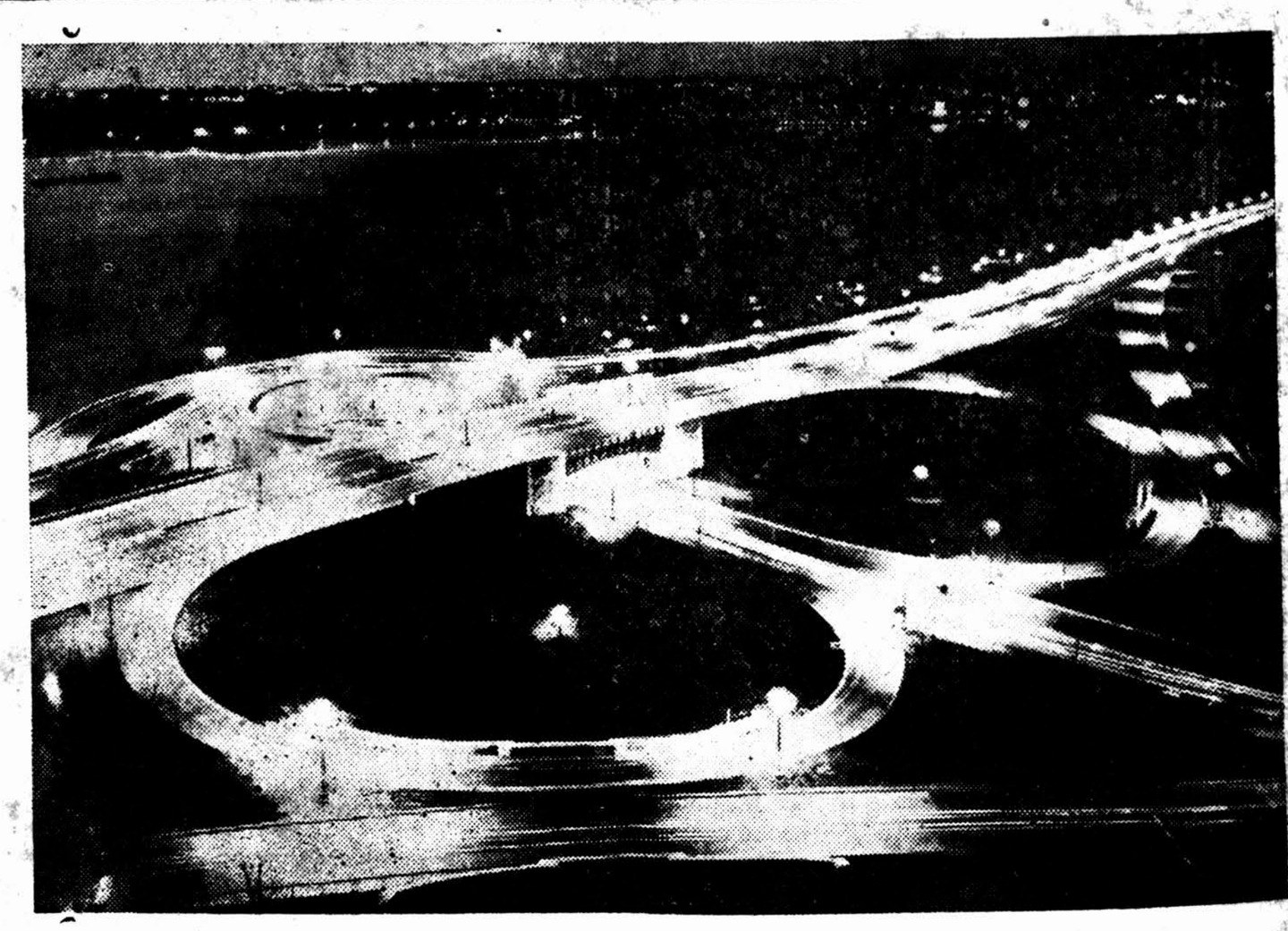
Orders for new lighthouses and lighthouses equipment are coming to Britain from all over the world, says an *Evening Standard* reporter. Some of the new lighthouses will have lights of 10,000,000 candle-power.

One firm with large orders for lighthouses is believed to be the only commercial organisation in the world building entire lighthouses.

Inquiries have come to them from India, China and the Dutch East Indies.

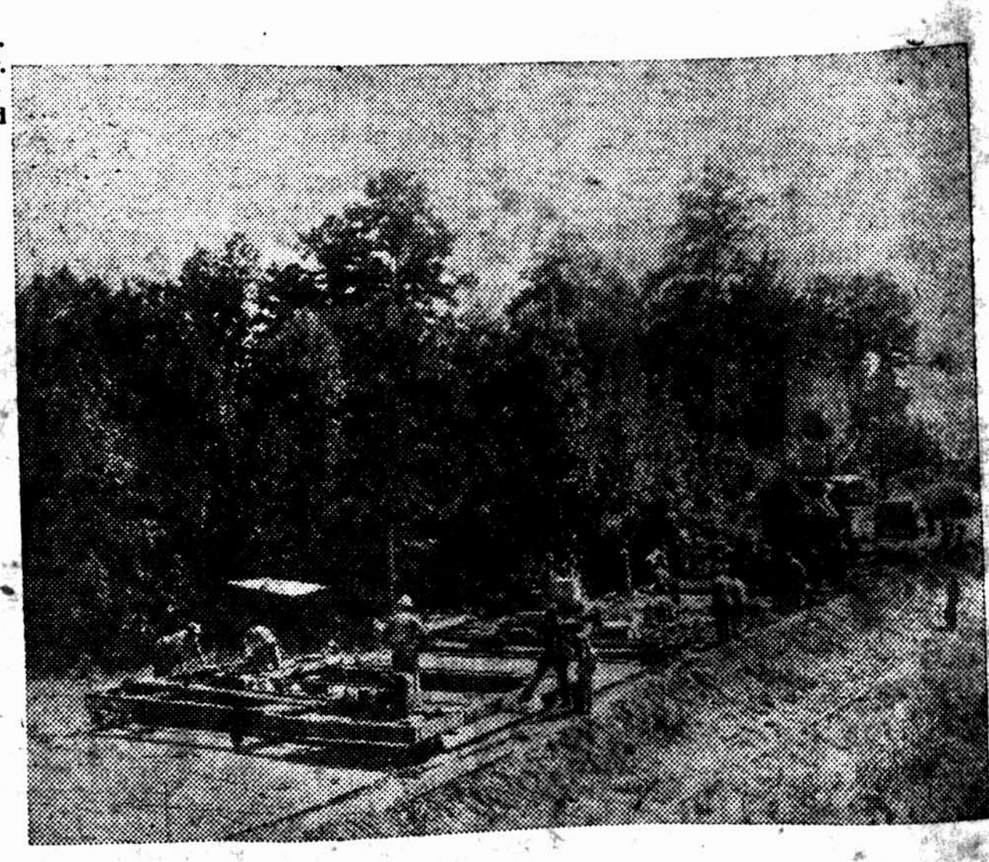
An order worth nearly £100,000 has been placed by the Yugoslav Government for lighting equipment along the Dalmatian Coast. All electrically-operated apparatus for lighthouses on the rocky Norwegian coasts and equipment for the automatic lighthouses under Finish control in the far Northern waters are being made in Britain now.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



New York City's West Side Express Highway, shown at dusk, with this modernistic "cloverleaf" intersection disposing of all stop signs and traffic lights, is but one feature of an unsurpassed system of hundreds of miles of express highways in and about the metropolis, providing easy access for thousands of motorists from nearby States and communities. In the background is the Hudson River and the lights of the State of New Jersey shore opposite Manhattan Island. These express highways radiate 50 to 75 miles in all directions from New York City, connecting with main highways to all parts of the nation.

(Right) Concrete paving on a road in the southern state of Mississippi. The trucks at the right bring cement, sand and water to the concrete mixer. The two machines at the left are finishing machines which spread the concrete evenly and form the contours of the road for drainage and "bank."

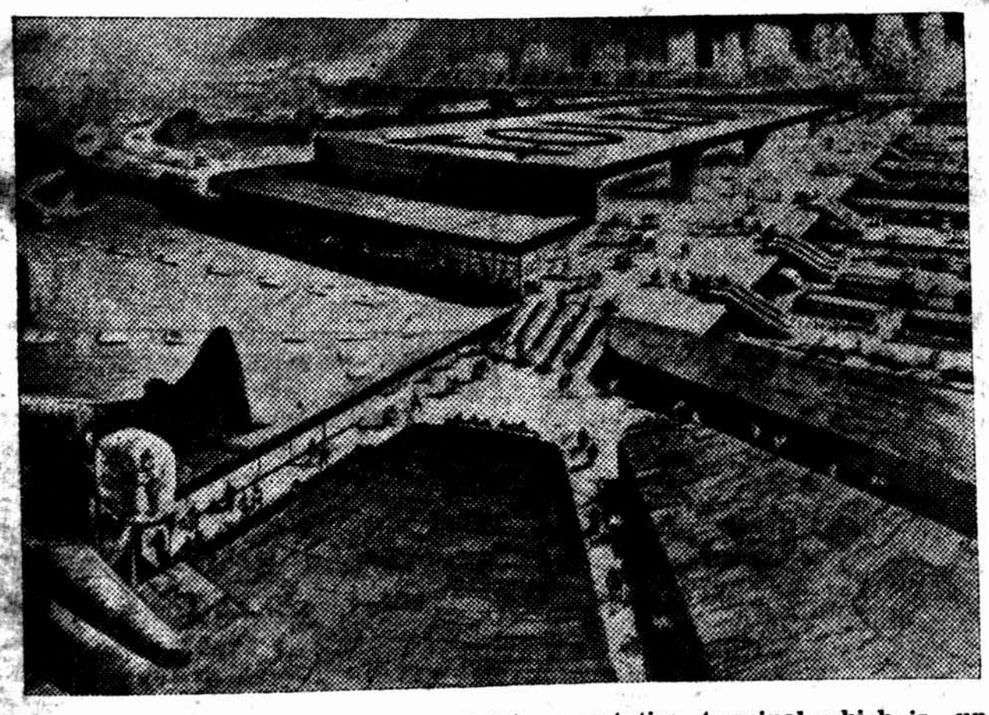


3,000 Million Dollar Highway Programme

The United States is starting its mightiest road-building programme for the benefit of the motorist as well as bus lines and trucking companies. More than five years will pass and at least 3,000 million dollars will be expended before the project is completed. Meanwhile, thousands of miles of good highways will be added to the 3,309,000 miles of major and minor routes now in existence. The post-war programme will provide express highways from coast to coast and from Mexico to the Canadian border.

In this connection it may be recalled that about the middle of March 1946 two U.S. public work officials, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming and Thomas H. MacDonald, visited India, on the Government of India's invitation, to offer advice on the country's proposed ten-year highway expansion plan. This scheme envisages an increase in India's roads by 100,000 miles to 400,000 miles. Subsequent to this an Indian delegation of P.W.D. Engineers are on deputation at Washington, to study at first hand the intricacies of the mamoth Construction scheme underway in U.S.

(Right) Spreading stone from a dump truck on a bituminous-treated road in the southern state of Texas.



This cut-away drawing of a model transportation terminal which is under study by a committee of civic leaders in the mid-western U.S. city of Toledo, Ohio, shows stairs and underground ramps leading from the waiting room to the trains, buses, automobiles and planes that would converge at the terminal. The terminal would be located adjacent to the heart of the city and would eliminate the usually necessary long automobile rides to and from city centres and airfields. The combined travel facilities would enable passengers to transfer from one of the four methods of transportation to another within three minutes. At the left is shown an elevator that would lift passengers from the underground ramps directly to plane doors.

(Right) Completed four-lane transcontinental highway. This stretch, in the central state of Indiana, shows the dividing strip between the two roadways, a feature of current construction practice in the United States. Each of the roadways accommodates traffic in one direction.

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